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U.S. INVITATION ACTUALLY COUNTERINITIATIVE

'Clumsy Maneuver'

LS021605 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 2 Aug 85

["Distracting Manoeuvre Instead of Response" -- TASS headline)

[Text] Moscow, August 2 TASS -- Political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The more apparent it becomes that the new important Soviet initiative aimed at limiting and eventually eliminating mass destruction weapons draws the widest support of the international public, the more vigrorously they in Washington try to shy away from the business-like response to the proposal to terminate any nuclear explosions. To cover up its negative stand, the U.S. Administration goes on zealously advertising its own "counter-initiative" the essence of which is that the United States is allegedly ready to invite Soviet observers to the latest tests of U.S. nuclear weapons.

One does not need to have any special knowledge to understand the essence of this so to say "counter-initiative." At the time when the USSR declares for halting the dangerous competition in building up nuclear arsenals, they in Washington, conversely, herald that they intend to increase these arsenals in the future as well and, moreover, would like to demonstrate to others the way it is done. In other words, Soviet obervers are offered to look at and register the same nuclear explosions for the termination of which our country persistently calls. Moreover, they are putting on a serious face in an attempt to project this, according to THE WASHINGTON POST. "Invitation to breakfast in the desert with bombs" as all but a gesture of "good will"...

It is more than obvious now that Washington, which was informed in advance about the Soviet proposal to introduce a mutual moratorium on nuclear weapon tests, has hurriedly contrived a certain distracting manoeuvre which was actually put into play. A clumsy manoeuvre, to put it straight. There is no need to say that the so-called "counter-initiative" of the Washington administration, if realised, would mean an apparent encouragement of those who would like to go on working not towards lessening tensions and building up confidence but in the totally opposite direction.

Try to Forestall Moratorium

LD022017 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; publicist Vitaliy Kobysh commentary]

[Text] Announcer: The international movement, Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War, has called upon the U.S. President to make a positive response to the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and introduce his own moratorium on nuclear tests. Here is Vitaliy Kobysh, a publicist:

Hello, Comrades! The statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on the decision of the Soviet Union to unilaterally end nuclear explosions of any kind as of 6 August of this year has been responded to with joy and hope in people's hearts. I am not exaggerating. The attention of everyone, including the population of the United States, is now turned towards the American Administration. How, then, did official Washington respond? It has already been reported that in reply to the question: What will be the reply of the United States to the Soviet Union's proposal that it should join in the rejection of nuclear explosions? A spokesman of the administration put it clearly and precisely like this: The tests are going to go on.

This was preceived quite simply as a challenge to world public opinion. That was not all. In such a serious matter some administration representatives, on top of everything else, have allowed themselves to play some extremely superficial and unworthy propaganda games to put it mildly. Upon the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, the report of the decision of the Soviet Union to declare a moratorium on nuclear explosions was transmitted to the American authorities in advance. In so doing the Soviet side was not simply following diplomatic etiquette, but proceeded on the basis of the extraordinary importance of the problem. So what happened? Having learned about our moratorium in good time and of the proposal that the United States should join in it, in Washington they hastily organized a press briefing with the sole purpose of forestalling the Soviet Union. At this McFarlane, assistant to the president on national security, solemnly announced that the administration had decided to invite Soviet observers to one of the nuclear explosions in the State of Nevada.

Journalists present at the briefing did not know whether to be surprised or to laugh. The Soviet Union announces an end to nuclear explosions, and the Washington leadership kindly invites observers from our country to be present when American nuclear explosions are carried out. It is difficult to believe this, but some people in the White House still believe that they have made a very crafty and cunning move there. First of all, they've forestalled the Russians. Point two, they've given them an invitation. Consequently, the United States is an open society. But what have they forestalled it with? By announcing very promptly that they have no intention of giving up nuclear explosions. What is it that they have issued invitations to, and why? To observe how the United States is implementing its aggressive military programs which rely upon nuclear weapons. Why should one have to go anywhere to convince oneself of that? Everyone knows a great deal about them already. This has once again been confirmed by Paul Warnke. During the Carter administration, as head of the American delegation, he conducted talks on arms control. The present U.S. Administration has no desire for a ban on tests of nuclear weapons. It has no interest in arms control, Paul Warnke stated. That's all there is to it. That is how things stand in Washington.

WEINBERGER CONFIRMS SDI TESTS CONTINUE

LD041523 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, 4 Aug (TASS) -- Reagan's administration does not intend to give up the dangerous plans to militarize space near earth. It has been confirmed again by U.S. Secretary of Defence C. Weinberger in his interview with CNN. To make the "Strategic Defense Initiative" an issue of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva means to commit a "terrible blunder" - the Pentagon's boss has asserted bombastically. At the same time, he was, sparing no paint, illuminating the program to militarize space as a "new concept" which ostensibly "gives a great hope to humanity" for deliverance from the nuclear threat. Simultaneously, the head of the military department let it be understood clearly that along with creation of space armaments, a build up of the U.S. nuclear missile potential for delivering a first strike will be continued in a unrestrained way. "We need offensive armaments," - Weinberger declared.

Tests on components for the newest strike weapons in the framework for realizing the "star wars" program are being carried out at U.S. ranges and in its research centers. According to a report by the organization for realizing the "Strategic Defense Initiative" which has been published here, tests of an interceptor missile have already been held, a series of experiments with X-ray lasers has been carried out, and systems of handling and control specially designed for the space armaments are being elaborated. Beam weapons are being created at a forced rate; equipment tests for aiming a laser beam at targets located at a near-earth orbit have been carried out.

UN PRESS CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

LD021902 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 2 TASS -- A press conference of the USSR mission to the United Nations Organisation, held at the headquarters of the international community, was devoted to the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union which decided to stop unilaterally all nuclear explosions starting this August 6th.

It was noted at the press conference that the Soviet Union's decision, announced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, opens the road to liquidating nuclear arsenals, scaling down and then ending the arms race.

When answering questions, Deputy Chief Soviet delegate to the United Nations Vladimir Shustov noted the groundlessness of allegations by Western propaganda that the USSR had completed a new round of underground tests and for this reason announced a moratorium on them. "If the United States joins the Soviet proposal we are prepared to observe the moratorium for as long as needed," he said. "Urgent measures to break the vicious circle of the nuclear arms race have never been more necessary. And the termination of all nuclear tests is one of such measures. If the United States joined the Soviet Union this would serve as an example to other nuclear powers," the Soviet representative stressed.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AT 1 AUG NEWS CONFERENCE

PM021529 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Important New Soviet Initiative; Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Excerpt] The press conference participants answered journalists' questions.

Questions: M.S. Gorbachev's statement has generated a wide reaction in the world. How do you assess the nature of the reaction to the new Soviet initiative, including the reaction of the United States?

Answer: The main thing is that the politicians and social forces which advocate averting the nuclear threat and the limitation and elimination of the arms race see this Soviet initiative put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev as a real chance to rapidly reach agreement and put a stop to all nuclear tests. This in turn means coming closer to nuclear disarmament in practice. It is no accident that the world is now turning to the precedent of the Moscow treaty concluded in 1963 banning tests in three environments: the atmosphere, space, and underwater. This treaty is operating effectively.

Most speeches by politicians, and that includes in the United States itself, demand that the U.S. Administration stop holding underground nuclear tests and enshrine this in a treaty.

As for the U.S. Administration's position, no official reply to the Soviet proposal has yet been received. The public reaction of U.S. official spokesmen cannot be deemed constructive. They are basically shunning our proposal and defending continued U.S. tests of their nuclear weapons.

I must say that they cannot cite any convincing arguments in favor of their position; there simply are none. That is why they want to put discussion of the Soviet initiative on a false footing. Specifically, they are claiming that adoption of the Soviet proposal will consolidate the USSR's unilateral advantage in the military sphere.

This is being said by those who would like the United States to retain the opportunity to improve its nuclear weapons, which means continuing the nuclear arms race.

Most people in the world do not share that approach. In different forms the statements by representatives of many countries contain approval of the important Soviet initiative and at the same time demand that the U.S. Administration reply constructively to it. That is the essence of the world reaction to the USSR's proposal.

Question: U.S. Administration spokesmen are stating that the main reason for their negative attitude to the moratorium is the impossibility of monitoring its observance. What could you say on that score?

Answer: Indeed, the monitoring argument is being put forward this time too, which has generally become the rule in Washington when people over there want to dodge certain proposals in the arms limitation and disarmament sphere.

Yet not only Soviet but eminent American scientists and specialists unequivocally reject this farfetched argument. One need only cite, for instance, Mr Colby, former CIA director, who stated outright the other day that observance of a moratorium on nuclear explosions "could undoubtedly be ensured with the help of existing national technical monitoring means." That is how things stand as regards monitoring.

The real reason is something quite different. It can clearly be seen, for instance, in the official letter from the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency that was sent to the U.S. Congress in reply to a corresponding request. As an explanation of why the U.S. Government refuses to end nuclear tests the letter openly states: "Before this (that is, the ending of tests) would accord with the best interests of the United States, it would be necessary to resolve certain important problems."

Just what are these problems, one wonders? "Nuclear tests," the letter goes on to say, "are particularly necessary for developing, modernizing, and certifying warheads; for maintaining the reliability of existing stockpiles; and for assessing the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons."

That could obviously not be clearer. So, as you can see, monitoring has nothing to do with it. The fact is that the "best interests" of the United States, in the opinion of the current administration, are served by continuing rather than ending nuclear tests.

Question: It is reported that President Reagan proposed that Soviet representatives attend an American nuclear weapon test. Can we expect Soviet specialists to go to the United States to that end?

Answer: Why, one wonders, should Soviet representatives go to the United States? In order, so to speak, to bless the U.S. nuclear explosions with their presence? It is hardly likely that anyone in Washington would seriously count on that. Nuclear explosions must be stopped, rather than people being invited to watch them taking place. These matters are too serious to be reduced to that kind of propaganda act.

Question: M.S. Gorbachev's statement speaks of temporarily halting any nuclear explosions. Does this mean purely military explosions or is it also a question of explosions for peaceful purposes?

Answer: It is a question of stopping any nuclear explosions, be they military (that is, nuclear weapon tests) or peaceful.

Question: If the Soviet Union advocates the ratification of the 1974 and 1976 treaties on underground nuclear explosions, why does it oppose the provisions on monitoring contained in them being amended, as the United States is proposing?

Answer: There is no need for such amendments. The U.S. proposal is unjustified. The Soviet Union advocates the ratification of the aforesaid treaties without any amendments to the provisions on monitoring. Modern national technical means give both sides the capability to reliably monitor nuclear explosions with high accuracy. Moreover, the United States, by virtue of its geographic conditions, has greater monitoring potential than the Soviet Union.

The 1974 treaty envisages an entire system of monitoring, including the exchange of data on calibration explosions and the geology of test sites. The U.S. side is stating that this system is a bad one without having tested it in practice. Yet if the treaty were ratified and the monitoring system stipulated in it were brought into force the opportunity for monitoring nuclear tests would increase still further.

Therefore, it is not a question of monitoring, but of America's intention not to implement the treaties that have been signed and to continue a broad program of nuclear weapon tests.

Question: One reason why the United States does not support the Soviet proposal on a moratorium, it claims, is that the Soviet Union has carried out a major series of tests this year. Could you give us the relevant statistics"

Answer: In the first half-year the United States and the Soviet Union carried out an equal number of nuclear explosions. As for the total figure, according to the Stockholm Peace Research Institute's figures, the United States has at the present moment carried out approximately one-third more nuclear explosions than the Soviet Union. Taken together with the other Western nuclear powers the figure is 50 percent more.

Question: The U.S. president's National Security Adviser McFarlane has said that the Soviet Union proposes a moratorium only under circumstances which will give it a unilateral advantage. How do you view such arguments?

Answer: The Soviet Union does not strive for military superiority over the United States and does not seek unilateral advantages for itself. Soviet leaders have stated that many times. Washington has devised its own line of negative response to all Soviet initiatives, particularly with regard to problems of ending or limiting the arms race.

Let us give some examples. At the nuclear and space arms talks in Geneva the Soviet Union has put forward a whole series of concrete and constructive proposals, including a proposal on a reciprocal moratorium on nuclear and space arms. Why did it do that? So as to make it easier to reach accords on the whole package of questions. The Soviet Union regards highly the imposition of a moratorium on nuclear and space weapons, both delivery vehicles and charges. That is confirmed by our proposal that while establishing the moratorim the sides will, within, say 1-2 months, submit at the talks specific proposals including proposals on the levels to which they would be prepared to reduce strategic offensive armaments including, of course, the banning of space offensive arms. The question is: Who gains here and who loses? This is mutually beneficial if the sides strive to reach agreements.

Let us recall another very important Soviet action here, the USSR's unilateral commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons. We have urged the United States to follow our example.

The United States is being stubborn here, wishing to hold on to its "right" to unleash nuclear war. That is not only our opinion. For example, former U.S. Defense Secretary R. McNamara confirmed at a press conference in Washington recently that the Reagan administration's SDI program is "clearly aimed at ensuring America's invulnerability after the United States delivers the first nuclear strike."

Thus, by rejecting the Soviet proposals, the United States continues to be the initiator of new rounds in the arms race and gambles on achieving military sureriority. But such an approach by no means strengthens the security of the United States or its allies.

Question: Could you explain precisely why the proposal for a moratorium on nuclear explosions was put forward by the Soviet Union at this moment?

Answer: The answer to this question was given in M.S. Gorbachev's statement itself. The statement emphasizes that the continuation of the nuclear arms race is fraught with tremendous dangers for the future of the world's civilization as a whole. It leads to increasing tension and the intensification of the threat of war and diverts colossal intellectual and material resources from creative aims.

The Soviet Union believes that the nuclear arms race which has overwhelmed the world can be stopped. The halting of nuclear weapon tests is an effective step in this direction. Stopping nuclear explosions will "freeze" the nuclear munitions technology and, consequently, will halt the development of new models of these munitions and also the development of new kinds and types of nuclear means, that is, delivery vehicles. At the same time there would be a quantitative reduction in nuclear charges as they grow obsolete, and, in the longer term, nuclear weapons would die out.

In short, halting nuclear explosions, as proposed in M.S. Gorbachev's statement, is one reliable way toward a reduction in nuclear arsenals and their complete elimination.

Question: M.S. Gorbachev's statement points out that the introduction of the moratorium would create favorable conditions for the conclusion of an international treaty on a general and complete nulcear weapon test ban. What specific form would this take?

Answer: The favorable influence which the ending of nuclear tests would objectively exert from the viewpoint of the curtailment of the nuclear arms race has already been mentioned here. Therefore, if the United States also took this path there would be a much greater chance that other nuclear powers would also deem it possible to give up nuclear weapons tests without fear that the United States and the USSR will advance further still in the buildup and improvement of their nuclear arsenals.

All this would unquestionably facilitate the elaboration and conclusion of a treaty on a general and complete ban forever on nuclear weapon tests.

Question: How do you assess the results of the meeting in Helsinki between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state? How, in your view will the difficulties in drawing up the agenda for the Geneva summit be overcome?

Answer: The discussion and exchange of views which took place in Helsinki are assessed by us, and as far as is known also by the U.S. side, as useful, frank and necessary. In my view it is too soon to talk about the results of this discussion. How will the difficulties in drawing up the agenda by overcome? It is not a matter of drawing up some kind of formal agenda.

Whether the difficulties will be overcome, or rather whether the meetings at summit level will be fruitful will depend on whether the U.S. side will be prepared, just as we are prepared, to discuss at the meeting, above all, questions which pertain to the security of our countries and to international security, and whether U.S. policy itself will be in keeping with the aim of strengthening international security or in direct contradiction to it.

Question: The Indian news agency has reported that in the joint statement adopted on the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima the heads of state and government who participated in the Delhi Declaration have stated that they will augment their efforts to achieve the goals defined by the Delhi Declaration, including the universal ending of the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery systems. What is the Soviet Union's attitude to this?

Answer: The Soviet Union took a favorable attitude to the Delhi Declaration, which is an important international document. Our country shares the provisions of this declaration and actively supports it. The new appeal from the heads of state and government of six countries, India, Sweden, Tanzania, Greece, Mexico, and Argentina, on the eve of the memorial day for the victims of Hiroshima is a noble initiative reminding the world of the need to reach agreements on the questions of stopping the nuclear arms race. We support this position.

To conclude the press conference it was stated: All the conditions exist for the implementation of the Soviet proposal. The main thing is for the United States to react positively to the new Soviet initiative. This would be a real step toward easing international tension and would correspond to the aspirations of the peoples of all countries.

TEST MORATORIUM HOLDS POSSIBILITIES FOR PEACE

PM021341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Yet Another Good Example"]

[Text] The attitude toward a complete nuclear test ban is a characteristic indicator of whether the government of a particular nuclear power intends to seek the curtailment and elimination of these armaments which pose an unprecedented threat to the whole of mankind. No weapon has ever been introduced into arsenals without being tested beforehand. That is why the nuclear arms race pioneers in the United States were bitterly opposed to an accord with the Soviet Union at the end of the fifties and beginning of the sixties on banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in space, and underwater. The talks on this question lasted more than 5 years and ended successfully in August 1963 in an atmosphere of mounting world public alarm in connection with the destructive consequences of nuclear explosions in terms of people's health.

Opponents of the ban in the United States used all manner of scare tactics against the public in an effort to wreck congressional ratification of the treaty signed by the USSR, the United States, and Britain. They talked about the "undermining of U.S. security," the "impossibility of monitoring observance of the treaty," and so on and so forth. More than 2 decades of successful operation of the 1963 treaty convincingly refute these "arguments."

But the selfsame references have been made in recent years by U.S. officials in response to demands, actively supported, incidentally, by UN decisions, for an all-embracing ban on nuclear weapon tests and its extension to underground explosions.

As long as there is no such ban, tests of new mass destruction weapon systems will stimulate the arms race, make the process of control increasingly complicated, and place new barriers in the way of disarmament talks.

The Reagan administration decided in mid-1983 to break off the talks on an all-embracing nuclear test ban in connection with the implementation of an extensive program for the buildup and improvement of nuclear armaments, envisaging the production of 17,000 new nuclear warheads for the nineties to replace the 11,000 "obsolete" units which are expected to be withdrawn. As a result, the U.S. nuclear arsenal will increase by 6,000 nuclear units and total U.S. stocks of nuclear weapons will reach 32,000 units.

Consequently, the question of nuclear tests is not of independent significance, but serves as the key to success in preventing an even more dangerous and ruinous race involving the most destructive armaments.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the demand for a complete and universal ban on nuclear tests is now being made by the broadest strata of political, religious, scientific, and public circles in various countries. These demands can also be heard in the U.S. Congress. In June 1983, for example, over 100 members of the House of Representatives submitted a draft resolution urging the government to immediately resume talks on a complete and general nuclear test ban. A similar resolution was presented by 37 members of the Senate.

The names of public organizations in the United States alone which advocate a complete nuclear test ban would cover several pages. The major churches in the United States, Britain, the FRG, and other countries are appealing for a ban to be sought.

In its desire to help end dangerous competition in the buildup of nuclear arsenals and its wish to set a good example, the Soviet Union has decided to unilaterally halt all nuclear explosions as of 6 August this year. The statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev contains an appeal to the U.S. Government to halt its own nuclear explosions on the same date, which is being observed all over the world as the day of the Hiroshima tragedy. The Soviet moratorium extends until 1 January 1986. But it will continue to operate if the United States, for its part, refrains from carrying out nuclear explosions.

A mutual Soviet-American moratorium on all nuclear explosions would also be a good example to other states which have nuclear weapons.

According to a UPI report, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz learned of the new peace-loving Soviet initiative as he was flying from the United States to Helsinki. It was on the aircraft that he told the group of U.S. journalists accompanying him that the United States does not intend to suspend its nuclear tests. He repeated previous Washington officials' claims that it would be "impossible to verify" the agreement if it were reached.

On the next day Richard Perle, a senior figure at the Pentagon, was even more abrupt and uncompromising on the matter. One can conclude, therefore, that the voice of the State Department chief on this question is the voice of the Pentagon leaders.

As for the claims about "monitoring" and "verification" problems and so forth, they smack of hypocrisy, concealing Washington leading circles' obsession with more and more destabilizing types of mass destruction weapons. How can one talk of the "impossibility of verification" when the U.S. side is shying away from the very talks which would provide the only possible medium for the practical consideration of this question.

Certainly not for the first time, Washington has suggested that the Soviet Union send a group of experts to attend U.S. nuclear weapon tests. And they are pretending it is some kind of "constructive step"! The world community, in the shape of the vast majority of UN member states, declares that it is fed up to the back teeth with "demonstrations," if that is the word. The task is not to try to give them a semblance of "legitimacy," but to put an end to the nuclear arms race in all its forms and manifestations.

The U.S. atomic weapon used against civilians in Hiroshima and Nagasaki 40 years ago is still claiming victims. People affected by atomic radiation 40 years ago are still dying in Japanese hospitals. What need do we have of a further "demonstration" of the baneful nature of mass destruction weapons!

By declaring a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, the Soviet Union is taking a new unilateral step of great political significance to aid collective efforts in the disarmament sphere. As is known, the moratorium declared by our country on the deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR is still effective. Other countermeasures by the USSR in connection with the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe have also been suspended.

Washington officials are obviously embarrassed and can do no better than to repeat the line about the "propaganda nature" of these realistic and concrete peace-loving steps by our country. At the same time, Washington was compelled to state anxiously that these steps will influence a broad strata of the world public, including the U.S. public. Inveterate advocates of the arms race fear public pressure which would restrict their freedom of action.

We will see. In effecting its peace-loving initiatives, the Soviet Union is not acting out of considerations of expediency, but is guided by the fundamental interests of the cause of world peace. This positive imprint is also to be found on the USSR's important new initiative which meets the vital interests of all peoples without exception.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST VOICES MORATORIUM SUPPORT

LD050711 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Vienna, August 5 TASS -- The initiative of the Soviet Union which has decided to stop unilaterally any nuclear explosions deserves very close attention and should be welcomed in every way, Walter Hacker, prominent figure of the Socialist Party of Austria and secretary of the Socialist International Advisory Council on Disarmament, has stated.

He stressed that this step was very important for the success of the efforts exerted with a view to achieve the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The termination of the tests would also help to put an end to the improvement of mass-destruction weapons.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD041744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 4 Aug 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with publicists Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin and Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov]

Hiroshima Anniversary

[Text] [Tsvetov] Good day, comrades. On 6 August it will be 40 years since the day of the U.S. atomic bombing of the Japanese city of Hiroshima. I shall not describe now the damage left by the explosion in the city and when the first shock caused by terror had passed when people slightly came around and when the first stores were opened in the city, among them there was a flower store -- flowers and atomic ash, flowers and atomic ruins. I see in this a vivid symbol of the fact that when an atomic bomb destroyed Hiroshima, the thirst for life survived anyway. In this talk dedicated to international quesitons I have not started talking about such categories for nothing, because it is precisely love of life that nourishes with strength the worldwide antiwar and antinuclear movement. Before 6 August 1945 mankind was immortal both in practical and psychological ways. After 6 August 1945 mankind became mortal. If previously war was the antithesis to peace then now total catastrophe is the antithesis to peace. Because of this, love of life is so important now. But love for life alone is not enough to prevent the repetition of a Hiroshima and Nagasaki. A precise, concrete, consistent program of action is required, aimed at ensuring that Hiroshima and Nagasaki will always be first and last examples of limited nuclear war. This anniversary requires some evaluation. On the 40th anniversary of Hiroshima's tragedy we can proudly say that exactly thanks to the policy of our party, our state, nowhere in the world have new Hiroshimas and Nagasakis been known. The latest moratorium initiative put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is one more manifestation of this highly human, highly moral policy.

Gorbachev Moratorium Initiative

[Kobysh] This initiative is a special one. If somebody is keeping, so to speak, an inventory of all the peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union and if it is done with a serious and thoughtful approach, something special, I would say exceptional, should be seen in this proposal of the Soviet Union. If the United States responds, other nuclear powers also will follow them. If the United States adopts the same path as us, rejects testing nuclear weapons, declares a moratorium on such tests, then essentially this would mean the beginning of the end of nuclear arms. I do not want to simplify, to say that this end would come immediately, but this would be a principally new situation after that extremely gloomy situation which, from my point of view, you depicted very realistically, Vladimir Yakovlevich, when the Americans dropped an atomic bomb and this changed the world.

[Shishlin] The reaction of the Americans is known, it was destructive. As a matter of fact, the Soviet initiative has been rejected by the United States. Here I ask the question: Well, does this mean that this Soviet step was useless? I think that the answer to this question is no. I think that in shaping the political climate in the middle of 1985 this step, perhaps, is the most significant intervention in the world political climate, an intervention designed to change this climate for the better.

I also want to add one more thing. The American response on the whole fits into that line being implemented by the Washington administration. This is not an accidental or short-term line, but in general is linked with U.S. strategic calculations aimed at the continuation of the arms race, at the breakthrough to military superiority, and, I must add, at the exhaustion of the Soviet Union, exhaustion of the socialist world in this ruinous arms race. As regards the breakthrough to U.S. military superiority, there are no prospects. As regards the exhaustion of the socialist economy, first and foremost of the Soviet economy, they cannot build any illusions, especially in the light of those results of our national economy obtained during the first half year and in the light of those major, really courageous revolutionary measures being undertaken in order to sharply raise the efficiency of production both in city and in the village. Taking into account the world reaction to the Soviet initiative, we can say that this initiative has really evoked a broad response, of which we still have a lot to hear and which of course will influence the international situation in the forthcoming months of 1985.

[Kobysh] You stated very correctly the great importance of the new Soviet initiative and this significance is an unusually capacious one. The moratorium on underground nuclear explosions now has a key significance for the following reasons: First of all it can slow the rate of the nuclear arms race. If first-strike nuclear weapons cannot be tested, they cannot be made either. If the 1963 treaty had included a ban on nuclear explosions not only in the air, space, and underwater but also underground, then multiple warheads and cruise missiles which complicate so much the situation in the world, would not exist now. Secondly, the moratorium leads toward the gradual liquidation of the nuclear arsenals that have already been accumulated. Both sides test these arsenals selectively to see how many remain suitable for use. It is impossible to carry this out without underground explosions.

If there is no total confidence that they can be used successfully it is dangerous to make a decision to use the nuclear arsenals.

Finally, the moratorium will make it possible to create the conditions for the conclusion of an international treaty on a total and all-embracing ban on testing of nuclear weapons, because other possessors of nuclear weapons besides the United States and the Soviet Union would not be afraid that these countries would press ahead in the improvement of such weapons.

Nagasaki Victim Cited

I wonder how the Japanese view all of this. Vladimir Yakovlevich, you lived and worked in that country for many years, you used to report to us about it and to a certain degree opened it up to us. I would just like to know what they think about the situation?

[Tsvetov] I received a piece of news from an old acquaintance of mine, Hisaka Nagata. She thanked the Soviet Union for being the first to respond to the appeal by the victims of the atomic bomb and announcing a moratorium on underground nuclear explosions. On 9 August 1945 Hisaka Nagata, who was then 10 years old, was in Nagasaki. She received burns, her respiratory organs were afflicted and for a long time she was unable to breathe without a special apparatus. It was only thanks to the selfless work by doctors from the Botkin hospital in Moscow that she was finally able to breathe properly, but it proved impossible for her to regain her normal speech. When I held an interview with Nagata a few years ago, I had to turn the volume up to maximum on the tape recorder to record it. Now Hisaka Nagata, probably remembering that interview, says: The Soviet Union heard even a weak voice such as mine because it wanted to hear it, and the Soviet Union has put an moratorium on underground nuclear explosions.

[Kobysh] The United States was the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is now suggesting to the United States that it join with us in our statement never to make first use of those nuclear weapons, but the United States refuses. The Soviet Union says: Join us in our moratorium on nuclear weapon tests. But the United States refuses. We are taking the step to suspend those tests. We believe that the power of reason, the power that stands opposed to the nuclear threat, is able to overcome the pressure of the militarist circles. That is the optimistic vision of the world from which we proceed.

[Tsvetov] Ichiro Moritaki, the head of the Japanese association of victims of the atomic bomb, said the following: The struggle for nuclear disarmament, the struggle for peace, is not in vain, by its initiative, the Soviet Union has shown that the world antinuclear movement has enormous potential; and it is now the task of the antinuclear movement to compel the United States to follow the example of the Soviet Union. Our meeting at the round table is taking place at a time when the world is marking yet another date: the 10th anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. I think we shall be talking a little later about the importance of that conference for the whole world, but I should like to dwell on the following thought. Helsinki is placed side by side with Yalta and Potsdam, and that is quite right, of course, in the sense that the name of the Finnish capital has become a noun meaning a historic event of enormous importance. There were gathered together in Helsinki the representatives of two camps who were not united, as before, by a common aim, that of destroying fascism and Japanese militarism. It was therefore more difficult to come to agreement in Helsinki than in Yalta and Potsdam. But the fact that it is proved possible all the same to come to agreement in Helsinki was evidence of the fact that the concept of detente had emerged in the political life of the world. That was probably the very highest result, at the current stage of history in the life of mankind, of state wisdom and political will.

Post-Helsinki Evaluation

[Shishlin] Notwithstanding all the importance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, when we speak now about the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act, we have to think, too, about the results of those complex and difficult 10 years. Those results, of course, are not unequivocal. If we talk, for example, about the sphere of military detente which was supposed to complement political detente, then here the results, unfortunately, have been simply nil. Unfortunately the arms race, whipped up by the NATO bloc, has assumed a simply monstrous dimension. Of course many of the political results of the Helsinki process have turned out to be seriously undermined precisely because political detente has not been complemented by military detente. Nonetheless, of course, much has remained intact. This applies in particular to the political dialogue between the European countries belonging to different social systems, and it is pleasing to note that in 1985 that political dialogue is becoming increasingly full and deep in its nature. Economic links have without doubt remained intact, although their scale and dimension could of course be more substantial, and they could have a greater influence on the political situation. One cannot but note also that many lances have been broken over these past 10 years on ideological questions and questions of contacts between people. But cultural cooperation between the capitalist and socialist countries of Europe has not been curtailed and, of couse, the exchange of information, the exchange of things of spiritual value, and contacts between people have become richer and more full. It is this complex balance which gives a particular significance to those anniversary events in Helsinki which have become not just anniversary events, but events of independent political significance.

[Kobysh] It seems to me that what we are speaking about really is neither history nor an anniversary but indeed our present life. Yalta and Potsdam are not history but what is present today. The fact is that one stemmed from the other. Helsinki is a logical result of that on which agreement was reached at the time in Yalta and Potsdam. If it had not been for Yalta and Potsdam, there would have been no Helsinki. It is interesting in this regard to observe how certain people are undermining both Yalta and Potsdam and also Helsinki. For the opponents of peace and the security of the peoples these three cities and these three major historical events are equally not to their liking and do not suit them. In this connection we have to say that our policy is consistent, and the landmarks and clear points of reference for this policy have been precisely Yalta, Potsdam and Helsinki. They constitute for us a path in a single direction -- toward a world without wars and without violence and toward a world in which people can live without thinking of whether there will be another Hiroshima.

[Shishlin] Well, of course, in speaking about the last few days which high-ranking statesman spent in Helsinki, about the general discussion that took place there and about those numerous bilateral meetings that were conducted, in particular with the participation of the Soviet foreign minister, one cannot fail to note the fact that not a single speaker was to be found in Helsinki who would put in doubt the value of the work that was carried out 10 years ago. The point is not that the United States has changed its course, but the positions that it now occupies are becoming more and more uncomfortable and those positions are becoming more and more difficult to defend. Although the word "detente" was used fairly rarely at Helsinki this time, the general sense of the discussion and the general sense of the pronouncements, of course, testified to the fact that there is not only a common understanding of the value of the work 10 years ago but that there is a growing realization of the need to continue with this work and to deepen it and to find that most common interest that exists among Europeans living both in the socialist and the capitalist countries -- namely, the common interest of ensuring lasting peaceful cooperation and really implementing those noble principles formulated a decade ago.

[Kobysh] The United States and the leaders of the NATO countries cannot fail to take this into account. Their policies cannot fail to take these attitudes into consideration. This, I think, is why in Helsinki even those, Nikolay Vladimirovich, who may be absolutely not so happy about this anniversary, did not dare to speak against the Helsinki Final Act and did not dare to say anything against the basic provision of the act.

Little Progress in Arms Talks

[Shishlin] This determines now the need for a qualitatively new upswing in the struggle for a curtailment of armaments, above all nuclear armaments, and for the return of international relations to their normal tranquil course. What really does the position of the Soviet Union, whether at the Stockholm conference, the Geneva talks with the United States, or at the Vienna talks on reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe, boil down to? I would, of course, like to give some pleasure to our listeners by saying that some noticeable movement had been achieved at Stockholm, Geneva and Vienna, but, alas, one cannot say that his is so. In Vienna and in Geneva the United States has been adopting a completely unyielding position, which is directed and dictated not by considerations in favor of curtailing the arms race but by the U.S. Administration's course of pushing ahead with all its military programs. For this reason, really, they have constantly been attempting to use the negotiations both in Vienna and in Geneva not for finding sensible solutions and a sensible compromise, but to use these talks for some kind of cover, and a fairly attractive cover, for their efforts to build up arms and to achieve that unrealistic and completely illusory goal for which they are striving -- namely, a breakthrough to military superiority.

[Tsvetov] The Soviet Union has done the maximum to create an atmosphere in which the achievement of results, for instance, at the Geneva talks would be possible. I would remind listeners that in 1982 the Soviet Union undertook not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and it did so unilaterally. In 1983 the Soviet Union embarked on a moratorium on the launching of antisatellite weapons into space. Finally, this year the Soviet Union introduced a temporary moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe. It would seem that in such an atmosphere the United States might fully be able to embark on responding to the aspirations of the peoples of the world that are linked with the Geneva talks. However, the United States has not been doing so.

[Shishlin] Well, of course, the logic here is simple. If you want to set about disarmament and you want somehow to limit the armaments race, the first thing you should do is to make a halt, and for this really there is absolutely no need for any extravagant actions and so on. What it requires is political good will -- the political good will which the Soviet Union has and which one would like to see on Washington's part.

[Tsvetov] The argument most commonly used by the United States when it rejects Soviet proposals is the alleged impossibility of verifying any accord that may be reached. Thus, for example, the United States is attempting to justify its refusal to join the moratorium on underground nuclear explosions on the grounds that it is, they claim, impossible to verify observance of the moratorium. This is not true -- verification is possible, and there are fully sufficient national means to do this. According to American scientists' data, the U.S. national facilities are capable of registering a 1-kiloton nuclear explosion, and it is well known that explosions of up to 5 kilotons in power cannot have any military significance. Or, for example, let us take the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. The head of the Soviet delegation to the talks aptly remarked to representatives of the Western countries that when it becomes a question of deeds, the West loses the word "arms" and only the word "control" remains. Naturally, control is necessary, but only when there is something to control. In the absence of agreement on and clear perceptions of how the basic substance of the proposed agreement will look -- say, on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe -- it is pointless even to begin discussing control. In all cases, whether the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, the moratorium on underground nuclear explosions, or the reduction of strategic and other nuclear weapons, the extent of control should correspond precisely to the extent of the measures stipulated in the agreements. There can be no other approach. Against a background of world tension, at a time when we are hearing various kinds of threats, the socialist countries cannot fail to exercise greater circumspection as regards plans for inspection, verification and control, behind which usually lurk patent espionage aims. The socialist countries and the Soviet Union threaten nobody, but do not have the intention of forgoing their own security.

Increased Public Awareness

[Kobysh] In my view, alongside the very dramatic nature of the events occurring in the world today, there is a process of a kind of growth of public awareness. This process has not yet taken shape very clearly, but it is so obvious that, as I said earlier, the governments of the United States and other Western countries are now being obliged to take some kinds of measures and engage in talks which do not fit in to their military doctrine and militaristic philosophy. On the one hand, there is an attempt to break through to military superiority through space, and on the other, the peoples' demands for the conclusion of an agreement banning nuclear weapons and for the placing of a barrier to the arms race as a whole.

[Tsvetov] As you have quite correctly noted, it is becoming ever more difficult for the United States and its allies to display to the world their negative attitude towards Soviet proposals. I think that the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are a very indicative example in this respect. As our listeners probably remember, on 14 February the Soviet Union proposed that, since the West was not willing to make a comprehensive reduction in forces and arms, there should be an initial reduction in some part -- a mutually acceptable part -- of the USSR's and the U.S. ground forces, followed by a freeze on forces and arms levels. This proposal took into account all the views previously expressed by the Western countries. The Soviet Union put forward the proposal; our partners in the negotiations were not able to turn it down on the spot and said that they would study it. And they are still studying it today. This fact alone shows that the Soviet Union's efforts, based on the real situation and real circumstances, are aimed at achieving some kind of result in the end. It is becoming ever more difficult for the United States and its allies to resist these efforts. Of course, they can drag out their study of the new Soviet proposal made in Vienna -- they can drag it out for a long time -- but it is difficult to reject it.

[Kobysh] Just as it is now going to be difficult to refuse to give a clear answer to the question of why the United States is not joining our moratorium. How can one explain this to the people of the world, people living in constant fear of the threat of nuclear war? They cannot explain it, and for that reason, they are being cunning and trying to get out of giving a clear answer to the question by employing some kind of propaganda tricks.

1985 Political Achievements

[Shishlin] When we talk about the phenomena of today's political reality, we must always bear in mind the fact that 1985 has nonetheless brought achievements in such areas as an agreement on a Soviet-French summit meeting, an overall enlivenment of foreign policy activity, and in cooperation, contacts and exchanges of opinion between the socialist and capitalist countries. In this context we must also, of course, remember the November Soviet-American summit meeting. A battle is being fought, a very complex battle, in which our side -- the socialist world -- is taking an active and dynamic stance, and the situation looks fairly promising.

[Tsvetov] The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students ended yesterday in Moscow. It was ceremonial and joyful, militant and lyrical, angry and happy -- in short, it was full of joie de vivre. The young people with their characteristic spontaneity rejoiced in life, sun and friendly contacts, but also expressed their anger over imperialism's preparations for a new war, and demonstrated their resolve not to allow it to happen. What have you done in order that nuclear weapons should never be used again, neither on earth nor in space? These words from Comrade Gorbachev's speech were heard at the festival not as a question but as a call for action. Young men and women from 150 countries left Moscow carrying with them these words and the memory of the way in which the Soviet people is consistently and selflessly struggling to ensure that nuclear weapons are never used again. On that note, I shall say goodbye, esteemed listeners. All the best to you!

DEPUTIES ISSUE HIROSHIMA ANNIVERSARY APPEAL

LD021218 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 2 Aug 85

["Appeal to the Members of Parliaments and Peoples of the World" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 2 TASS -- A group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet has today addressed an appeal to the members of parliaments and peoples of the world saying "Hiroshima Shall Nevermore Repeat."

Follows the text of the appeal:

All people now inhabiting the continents and islands of the earth, listen and look attentively.

The clock of history is striking a round date of the most terrible crime on earth, which was perpetrated by the U.S. military machinery, -- the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In a matter of seconds, thousands upon thousands of human lives disappeared in raging flames. They fell victim of gigantic energy unfettered by science. Many people die until now in terrible suffering as a result of lethal radiation.

Forty years have passed. And now standing in all of their obviousness before the verdict of the times are the irrelevant arguments leading away from the true causes, speculating on which the then U.S. Administration was trying to whitewash the fact of the senseless atomic strike, of mass destruction of inhabitants of two densely populated cities of Japan.

That happened at the time when the Second World War was practically nearing its end. The whole world knows about it, and therefore there is no and can be no justification for that criminal action as long as the notions of humanism and human conscience exist.

The explosions of American bombs became the sinister harbinger of the coming danger to the whole world, of an unprecedented challenge thrown by imperialism to the very existence of humanity as a species, such a sacred right of man as the right to life.

Forty years have passed since that day. The atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not only an idelible tragedy to the Japanese people, but also became a tragedy of a universal order, which plunged the contemporary society into the era of escalation of nuclear preparations and a threat fraught with a terrible catastrophe to life on earth.

The forces of reaction have set out to distort in an ugly manner the meaning of human civilization and reduce the essence of national-state being to a competition -- who will accumulate more, who will deploy speedier ever new types of nuclear weapons in all possible media -- on earth, in water and in the air.

And now death-bringing "star guns" are being prepared for deployment in space, in the expanses over the world, as an apogee of global ill-intention, born of the idea of ensuring superiority over different social structures, above all, the Soviet Union, which consistently upholds the ideas of peace.

Is it the world packed with countless means of mass destruction that we are to prepare for the rising generations, which will embark on active life on the eve of the third millennium of this era?

Should the human mind, that living concentration of eternity presented as a gift to us by evolution and history, serve such self-destructive aims?

Humankind lives in a world of striking contrasts: Poverty and luxury, hunger, and surfeit, unemployment and unbearable exploitation exist side by side in the capitalist zone of the world. There people are to this day persecuted on racial grounds and on grounds of incompatibility of religious and political convictions, tortures, mass expulsion of the population from their native parts are still used, state terrorism is at its height.

Hanging over all of these troubles of the present-day humanity is a sword of Damocles, the most formidable common trouble -- the danger of a world nuclear catastrophe.

Forty years have passed since the first use by the American imperialists of atomic weapons against people. The infinitely sorry story of Hiroshima and Nagasaki should serve for all people now living on continents and islands of the planet earth as a warning signal, as a sorrowful reminder. It should ring out as a general call for the unity of the whole humankind in face of the greatest danger of the century stemming from the zealots of atomic blackmail, unbridled accumulation and spreading of the nuclear potential.

The logic of our times is that all peoples and countries, irrespective of the sociopolitical distinctions and pecularities can survive and confidently look into the future, only by applying their efforts to preventing a militarization of outer space, for nuclear disarmament, only by demanding total elmination of nuclear weapons for all times, and, as the first step, renunciation of its first use, a freeze on nuclear arsenals and a ban on all nuclear weapons tests. Today it is the sine qua non of the existence of confronting world outlooks and cultures, an imperative of history itself, excluding any other choice.

Today, when paying tribute to the memory of the victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we, Soviet workers in culture and science address all intellectuals, all peoples and states with a call that they use all of their strength and intellect in the effort to curb the nuclear threat.

We fully share the profoundly humane essence of the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, who said, recalling the tragedy of Hiroshima: "The echo of that explosion appeals to the conscience and common sense of every honest person. Everyone should ask himself what he has done to prevent for ever the use of nuclear weapons either on earth or in outer space, so that it could in general be completely eliminated for ever, ask and do what he can for our common home -- Planet Earth."

We ardently support the Soviet Union's initiative and decision that all nuclear blasts be unilaterally ended as of August 6 this year. Should the USA act likewise, this would serve as a good example for other states having nuclear weapons. It is the loftiest duty of all peoples to save the world civilization.

Humanity can cope with this task. The world cannot and shall not be a victim of blind fate. Nuclear war can be prevented, if the people of good will in all countries stand up in an insurmountable wall in the way of champions of a nuclear apocalypse.

It is our common duty to mankind to live in peace and friendship on earth, our responsibility to generations to come. We declare this so confidently because we are convinced that our society is ready to fight and follow this ideal wholly and entirely.

The appeal has been signed by prominent Soviet scientists, workers in culture and arts.

Chingiz Aytmatov, Anatoliy Aleksandrov, Viktor Ambartsumyan, Georgiy Arbatov, Nikolay Basov, Maria Biyeshu, Yuriy Bondarev, Irina Blokhina, Yevgeniy Velikhov, Rasul Gamzatov, Aleksandr Gonchar, Dmitriy Kabalevskiy, Kirill Lavrov, Anatoliy Logunov, Georgiy Markov, Boris Paton, Nikolay Ponomarev, Tikhon Khrennikov and Ivan Shamyakin.

ANTI-NUCLEAR ARMS CONFERENCE OPENS IN HIROSHIMA

LD020603 Moscow TASS in English 0542 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Hiroshima, August 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports: An international conference for the prohibition of nuclear weapons had today opened in this city, which was a target of American atomic bombing in August 1945. Activists of Japan's anti-war movement, peace champions from 27 countries, representatives of 12 international organizations have come together here to discuss questions pertaining to putting an end to the nuclear weapons race and preventing its spread to outer space, strengthening cohesion and stepping up joint actions for a lasting peace.

Welcoming the delegates to the forum, Keizo Sasaki, secretary-general of the executive committee of the conference, stressed that it had been convened in the year marking the 40th anniversary of the rout of German nazism and Japanese militarism, and the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Now that the threat of a nuclear catastrophe is hanging over the world, peace forces should do everything in their power that the skies over the planet should always be peaceful, he said. Keizo Sasaki pointed out the tremendous significance of the commitment announced by the USSR to end unilaterally nuclear weapon tests. This is a fresh concrete step confirming the USSR's striving for peace, he said.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES RESULTS OF HELSINKI MEETING

PM021430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Ivanov dispatch under the general heading: "Following the Course of Detente"]

[Text] Helsinki -- Even as this report is being filed the jubilee meeting of representatives of the countries that took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is ending in the Finlandia Hall. It is too early as yet to sum up its results. But the very fact that 10 years after the signing of the Final Act representatives of the 35 states gathered once again in the Finnish capital says a lot. First and foremost it shows that the detente policy that was born in the seventies has not become a thing of the past or lost its importance.

If one lists the speeches by the participants in the jubilee meeting, one can note a characteristic feature: the overwhelming majority of the foreign ministers who spoke from the rostrum of the Finlandia Hall assess the Final Act as a document that has retained its topicality and as the firm foundation of the edifice of European politics.

Our country's position is clearly expressed and dictated first and foremost by a concern for strengthening peace. We are consistent supporters of the detente process and international cooperation and convinced enemies of the arms race and military confrontation. Today, 10 years after the Final Act, our country has reaffirmed its readiness to promote the strengthening of cooperation and reliably block the way for those who would like to revive the "cold war" climate.

From the outset the Soviet Union made persistent efforts to convene the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The signing of the Final Act in Helsinki was an expression of the peoples' will to live in peace, following the principles of peaceful coexistence. This historic document remains a good foundation, a foundation that has justified its purpose, for developing mutual understanding and cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

The speech by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, was greeted with great interest at the jubilee meeting. Local newspapers are noting that the tone of the Soviet Minister's statements reflects our country's genuine interest in giving new impetus to the Helsinki process.

As for U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, on the threshold of Helsinki he expressed a negative attitude to the USSR's new peace initiative, which makes it possible to create the conditions for the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. The very nature of the U.S. secretary of state's speech at the jubilee meeting contrasted not only with the speeches of the socialist community countries' representatives but also with those of most Western ministers, who invariably stressed the immense importance of the Final Act as a code for the policy of detente and cooperation.

The process that began in the seventies and found expression in the convening of the all-European conference has developed in a complex fashion. The opponents of detente have not laid down their arms nor abandoned their "cold war" positions. Many were unable to assimilate in practice the new code of international relations. Needless to say, nobody thought that the signing of the Final Act would immediately usher in a "golden age" of cloudless relations; a great deal of what was achieved in that period, though has taken firm root and survived.

The numerous initiatives put forward by our country over the years aimed at improving the international situation, reducing arms, and strengthening security were dictated by the interests of maintaining and strengthening the gains of detente. In the corridors at the current meeting many people are noting that this is also shown by the Soviet Union's new proposal to introduce a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions from 6 August this year.

Europe's path for the present and the future is the path of detente, cooperation, and reducing military confrontation. This path was opened up 10 years ago in Helsinki. It is a path that everyone who today values peace and security wants to travel. It is from this angle that the present meeting is being viewed in the Finnish capital. "This meeting may create a good basis for a new dialogue," the newspaper UUSI SUOMI thinks. "The process that began 10 years ago is one of the most positive processes in international relations in our time," KANSAN UUTISET writes. "The peoples are pinning their greatest hopes on it."

Every jubilee provides a rare opportunity for assessing the past, but also requires that we think about the future. The Final Act of the all-European conference is not a historical monument but an action program for today and tomorrow. The future belongs to detente -- that is the peoples' will.

YOUTH FETISVAL ENDS; CLOSING ACTIVITIES

LD031724 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 3 TASS -- The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students ended in the Soviet capital today. Attended by more than 20,000 delegates from 157 countries, it was the most representative one in the almost 40 years of the world festival movement's existence.

Mishin Speaks at Closing

LD032114 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 3 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Yuriy Sizorin reports:

The pageant, the name of which is festival, was part of the Soviet capital's life for eight days. Now the last page of its calendar has been turned over. The stadium in Luzhniki, where the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students opened on July 27, is today parting with it.

In the stands are representatives of the young generation of 157 countries.

The message to the youth and students of the world, adopted by the delegates to the forum, was read out by Carlos Carrion Cruz, coordinator of the National Executive Committee of the League of Sandinist Youth named after July 19th.

In his speech the chairman of the Soveit Preparatory Committee Viktor Mishin stressed that the Moscow festival helped young men and women from various countries, separated by language barriers, thousands of kilometres of oceans and land, political and philosophical views, to learn and understand each other better. It helped them sense the entire strength of international solidarity.

It is symbolical, he went on, that the USSR came out with a new peace initiative during the festival. A moratorium on all nuclear blasts is being unilaterally imposed starting with August 6th, the day of Hiroshima's tragedy.

Soviet young people are convinced, Viktor Mishin said, that only a peace policy accords with the interest and aspirations of the world's young generation and resolutely supports this peaceloving course.

The next speaker was Jean-Claude Kennedy, secretary-coordinator of the Standing Commission of the festival's International Preparatory Committee. "The festival", he said, "has convincingly demonstrated the young generation's readiness to assume its share of responsibility in the struggle for the lofty aims set by the development of the present-day world. By common effort we can and must preserve peace, avert nuclear catastrophe and prevent the militarisation of outer space."

The festival, Kennedy went on, signified a new stage in the development of the cooperation of broad democratic, progressive and peaceloving forces of youth and students in a spirit of mutual respect and trust. It is called upon at the same time to become a springboard for further concerted actions.

Jean-Claude Kennedy expressed on behalf of all participants sincere gratitude to the Soviet people and youth, to the Soviet preparatory committee of the festival for the hospitality accorded to the delegates and guests of the festival in the USSR. He declared the world festival closed.

The solemn and slightly sad moment came as it happens when saying goodbye to a good old friend even though you know that new meetings are forthcoming. The Moscow festival has become such a good friend to all its participants.

The flag of the 12th World Festival was lowered. But this banner with a five-colored chamomile will further fly victoriously over the ranks of the world's progressive youth, strengthening unity in the struggle for anti-imperialist solidarity, for peace and friendship.

The lights slowly fade. A searchlight illuminates a stage surrounded by flags in the centre of the field. A composite political song ensemble performs. Guitars sound like tocsins. As the first chords sound a symbolical fire of friendship "flares up." Its multicolored silk "tongues" rise together with the song of anti-fascist fighters - "Bandiera Rossa."

The festival torch broke up into hundreds, thousands of flames so that the young envoys of the planet would take home with them its warm light of struggle hope and peace.

Festival Message to World

LD032129 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 3 TASS -- Follows the text of the message to the youth and students of the world adopted by the delegates to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students:

Dear Friends!

This message is addressed to you by the delegates of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students held in the USSR's capital city, Moscow, from July 27 to August 3, 1985, under the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship."

The aspiration to get to know and understand each other better, to think jointly about the possible contribution of the younger generation from different countries to solving the most urgent problems of today, has become the guiding idea that brought to the festival forum over 20 thousand young people of different political, philosophical and religious convictions from 157 countries all over the world and from West Berlin.

Although differences of opinion on some questions were to be expected in such a representative forum, this did not prevent us from highlighting what was most important in combining the efforts of the wide democratic, progressive and peace forces of the younger generation in the struggle for the all-round implementation of everyone's inalienable right to live in peace and freedom.

Forty years ago the allied nations triumphed over nazism. Terrible was the price for the great victory of freedom over slavery, of democracy over tyranny, and of humanity over barbarity. At the festival we paid tribute to the memory and immortal exploits of all the forces that have delivered mankind from enslavement -- to the Soviet people who made an outstanding contribution to the rout of Hitler's fascism, to the other allied nations, the partisans, the resistance fighters, the anti-fascists and the democrats, to the millions upon millions of freedom fighters who fell in battle, to all those, who perished in dungeons and concentration camps and in the ruined towns and villages.

The tragic lessons of World War Two compel the younger generation of today, who shoulder much of the responsibility for the present and the future of the world, to fight resolutely to avert war.

This is why we call on young people in all countries, regardless of their political, philosophical and religious beliefs, to do all they can to halt the forces of militarism and aggression and to pool their efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to put an end to the nuclear and conventional arms race on earth and prevent it from being taken into outer space, to achieve a general ban on nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction and their elimination. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki whose 40th anniversary is being marked this year should never be repeated!

This year, which marks a decade since the successful completion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, we use the festival tribune to reiterate our adherence to the letter and spirit of the Final Act, to the principles of interstate relations laid down in it, our desire to contribute to bringing about all of its provisions, to reviving the policy of detente and strengthening mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems.

We stand for a peaceful solution of all the disputes at the negotiating table, for a more equitable and humane system of international relations, free of the injustice and coercion that inevitably lead to tensions and conflicts. A positive role in this process is played by the Non-aligned Movement.

The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students has been a vivid manifestation of the strengthening of anti-imperialist solidarity with the peoples, youth and students of Central and Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia, Africa and southern Africa in particular, the Mediterranean and the Middle East, with all those who are fighting against infringements upon the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of nations and their right to self-determination, to be masters of their own destiny, against the vestiges of colonialism, expansionism, against apartheid and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, against fascist and dictatorial regimes.

We stand for overcoming economic backwardness, for genuine economic independence, for the cessation of neo-colonial exploitation, domination and oppression, for the solution of the related problems of the external debt of underdeveloped countries, which they are unable to pay out, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

We believe that the developed and developing countries should significantly improve their interaction on principles of equality so as to help alleviate current conflicts, and ensure the speediest solution of the more acute social, economic, ecological and other global problems in the present world, such as environmental protection, liquidation of hunger and diseases, eradication of illiteracy.

In the year of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations we reiterate adherence to its goals and principles.

The International Youth Year, proclaimed by the United Nations under the slogan "Participation, development, peace", has allowed the attention of world public opinion to be drawn to the needs, problems, and aspirations of the younger generation.

We believe that young people may and should have a better future. To achieve this, we should jointly see to it that each and every one has a sense of security, a right to work and to live with dignity, to general education and vocational training, to participate in the management of the state and public affairs, and a chance to realize one's social, economic, political, civil and human rights.

We have been the guests of Soviet youth and people for eight days. We express our sincere gratitude for the excellent conditions that have been provided for the festival and we are leaving the city of the 12th World Festival with vivid memories of the warmth, good will, solidarity and friendship of Soviet people. The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, uniquely wide in its scope, has shown the common striving of young people all over the world representing different political ideas to promote contacts and exchanges and champion common actions for peace, disarmament, freedom and justice for the benefit of new relations of friendship, trust and cooperation among peoples.

Long live anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship! Till new meetings at Festival!

Leaders Attend Closing

LD031748 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1655 GMT on 3 August 1985 begins a live relay from the central Lenin Stadium, the scene of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. The announcer says that leaders of the Soviet state are present but does not name them. The floor is given to youth festival official Jean-Claude Kennedy who talks about the frank dialogue that has taken place over the past few days. Kennedy is followed by a Nicaraguan youth leader who reads an appeal to the young people of the world to express world youth solidarity with Nicaragua against the United States.

At 1722 the announcer says: "The appeal to the young people and students of the world is received with applause by the participants and guests of the festival, and by the leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state. In the central box of the stadium are Comrades Vorotnikov, Grishin, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Zaykov, Nikonov, and Rusakov."

IZVESTIYA ON RECENT UN ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION

PM011514 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 85 Morning Session p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch: "For a New Economic Order; ECOSOC Session Has Ended"]

[Text] Geneva -- The closing speech at the 53d plenary meeting of the UN Economic and Social Council summer session was delivered by Session Chairman Kobayashi (Japan) with obvious relief.

No one failed to notice that. The tense and acute nature of the issues discussed was reflected in the chairman's intonation. At the Economic and Social Council session which has just ended, two trends, two approaches to the solution of the world's current socioeconomic problems clashed. Representatives of the West, and primarily the United States, launched a frontal attack on the Economic and Social Council in an effort to sidestep responsibility for the difficulties which they have caused in the world economy and to thwart the Council's work.

The tactics of the U.S. delegation boiled down to attempts to replace the discussion of acute world economic problems and of the prospects for economic cooperation by loud abuse of developing countries and attempts to present the socialist community's policy and practical activity in the United Nations in a distorted light.

However, the behind-the-scenes orchestration of Western delegates' speeches came up against the firm stand of the socialist countries and developing states.

At plenary meetings and in the committees it was pointed out that the Western powers are trying to use the economic difficulties of the "Third World" to bind these countries even more tightly to the capitalist system by using every means available, including economic and military means, threats, and intimidation, handouts, and bribes.

UNCTAD statistics were cited at the session indicating that the sum total of direct private investment in Africa between 1970 and 1982 amounted to $9.8 billion, while exports over the same period approached $33 billion. This is why the resolutions introduced at the session by the Soviet Union and other countries emphasize the special responsibility borne by transnational corporations for the plundering of developing countries' economies.

The speeches by delegates from Algeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and other countries analyzed the true causes of the critical situation in Africa, pointed out the danger of destabilization which emanates from the policy of the Republic of South Africa, expressed full support for the decisions of the 21st session of the OAU assembly of heads of state and government, and emphasized the need to establish a new international economic order.

It was emphasized at the session that the socialist community builds its relations with the developing states on completely different principles.

Speeches and statements by delegates from Zimbabwe, Angola, and other countries pointed out that these relations are contributing to the strengthening of their political and economic independence and are helping to overcome the burdensome legacy of colonialism. The Ethiopian representative expressed profound gratitude on behalf of his country to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the unselfish assistance given to combat the consequences of the drought and famine in his country.

The developing states backed the draft resolution submitted by the Soviet delegation on the issue "International economic security as a key condition for the acceleration of the economic decolonization of developing countries," which will be discussed at the upcoming UN General Assembly session. Summing up the results of the Geneva forum, it is possible to conclude that the active position of the delegations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries foiled Western plans to legitimize unceremonious "first-law tactics" and the practive of embargoes and boycotts in international trade. During the session the principled stand of the USSR and of all CEMA member countries favoring the development of mutually advantageous and equal relations with all states, irrespective of their sociopolitical system, was reaffirmed.

TASS SAYS WEINBERGER REMARKS TO AP 'DISTORTION'

LD021648 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 2 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger made another anti-Soviet remark. Speaking in an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, he said that "only a total change of behavior on the part of the Soviet Union could ever bring true peace." Incessant, systematic distortion of the peaceful foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. has become a daily practice of the present U.S. Administration.

But if the question about the need for someone to "change one's behavior" on the international scene was taken up, let us see who really should urgently change the stand in order to reach agreement on vital problems of consolidating peace and security of nations. The Soviet Union has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The United States refuses to follow that example.

The Soviet Union proposed to freeze the nuclear arsenals of all nuclear-weapon states, and by way of the beginning, to freeze those of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., both qualitatively and quantitatively so as to pass after that without any delay to further reduction of such arms, right down to their complete elimination. Another "no" came from Washington in response.

It was proposed to sign a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-countries. The Washington administration's attitude was negative again.

The Soviet leadership suspended, starting from April 7 and till November 1985, the deployment of intermediate-range missiles and implementation of other counter-measures in Europe. However, the United States continues to station its nuclear Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe "in keeping with schedule".

Further, without waiting for the time when it will be possible to reach agreement with Western partners on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, the Soviet Government decided to stop unilaterally any nuclear explosions starting from August 6, 1985. The moratorium will be in effect till January 1, 1986. However, it will be observed further if the United States refrains from conducting nuclear explosions. And what was the U.S. Administration's reaction to that initiative of the U.S.S.R? It declined the proposal. U.S. State Department spokesman Redman said at a news conference that the United States needed nuclear tests.

Washington took the negative stand on many other Soviet proposals, trying to justify its refusal by saying that they allegedly could not be verified. Meanwhile not only Soviet but prominent U.S. scientists and experts reject that far-fetched pretext. So, the Soviet Union keeps making suggestions, and the United States keeps turning them down. Moreover, all of Washington's "refusals" are accompanied by efforts to work up hostility to the Soviet Union. Worse still, efforts are being made to convince the American and world public that hostility is something like a natural state of relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. In the same AP interview Weinberger said that he "had doubts there could ever be a truly peaceful relationship with the Soviet Union". The question prompts itself: Who should change the behavior? Naturally, Washington.

COMMENTARY VIEWS HOUSE SANCTIONS AGAINST RSA

LD022248 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] In the United States, the House of Representatives has voted for restricted sanctions with regard to South Africa. Viktor Olin of Radio Moscow has this comment:

The American legislators are coming under increasing pressure over the developments in South Africa, where opponents of apartheid keep dying from the bullets of the security force and the army. The racist authorities have stepped up repressions since the state of emergency was introduced in that country several days ago.

In cities across the United States, people have demonstrated for months already against the South African racist regime and against the administration's policy in support of it. In Detroit on Thursday a multithousand demonstration demanded comprehensive sanctions against the regime of apartheid to abolish it. In the opinion of most of the Americans the administration's policy of so-called constructive engagement in fact encourages the regime of South Africa to continue reprisals. As it tells the South African authorities to renounce apartheid, the United States administration is actually doing everything to perpetuate the system.

There has been a sharp increase since the early eighties in the shipments of U.S. weapons to South Africa, which now make up 40 percent of that country's military arsenal. The U.S. Administration has sanctioned the sale of police munitions to the racists for use in punitive operations. The administration actually supports the repressions in South Africa because it regards them as a means of protecting the huge American investments in South Africa and consolidating the zone of what it calls U.S. vital interests on shipping lanes around the Cape of Good Hope and in the adjoining regions of the Indian and the Atlantic oceans.

Without the United States' support, THE WASHINGTON POST states, no policy of repressions within South Africa would have been possible. The above facts explain why the United States Congress has already twice recently discussed the developments in South Africa. Yet analysis of the moves made by the legislators shows that they are more concerned with saving face than with taking any effective measures with regard to the regime of apartheid. As THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, the decision on sanctions just passed by the House of Representatives is largely symbolic and cannot lead to any changes in South Africa. What's more, even these symbolic moves have actually been blocked. This happened when supporters of the administration of the Senate secured a postponement in the voting pending the completion of the summer recess, which b ins on Saturday. And even if the Congress approves the decision on scanctions, THE NEW YORK TIMES says , it will inevitably be vetoed by the president.

All that is just another example of Washington's actual attitude to the issue of human rights, including the basic right of man to live. As it talks about human rights Washington in fact gives the racists a free hand and a gain in time they need to drown in blood the struggle of the country's Africans against apartheid.

EDITORIAL VIEWS 'DESTABILIZING' U.S. POLICY

PM011237 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 29, Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "To Paris and To Geneva"]

[Text] The news that Mikhail Gorbachev is to meet President Francois Mitterrand of France in October and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in November has been welcomed worldwide. People everywhere associate with these events their hopes that the time is nearing when international tension will begin to wane.

Of course, the questions to be taken up in Paris and Geneva are not identical. Whereas Soviet-French relations have reached a high level and are developing on a traditionally stable basis, without any serious hitches, the same, regrettably, cannot be said of Soviet-American relations. In recent years the latter have gone out of kilter and this has a negative effect on the overall state of world affairs.

The foreign policies of France and the United States differ in many respects. Though there are aspects in the policy of Paris that cannot but cause concern, it would hardly occur to anyone to lay any serious blame for the present aggravation of the international situation on France. On the other hand, the world community has weighty and justified gounds to be critical of the policy of Washington, which in recent years has in effect destabilized the entire world situation and the whole range of East-West relations.

Looking the facts squarely in the face it must be said that for some years now mankind has been balancing between peace and war. The nuclear and non-nuclear arms buildup continues at an increasing pace and threatens to become irreversible. It is accelerated by the maniacal striving on the part of U.S. ruling quarters to regain the military superiority they enjoyed when they had the monopoly on the atom bomb. It is this that dictates also the intention of the White House to turn outer space as well into a first-strike springboard. The "star wars" programme threatens to make short shrift of mankind's hopes for an end to the arms race and for a guaranteed peaceful future. Moreover, to the old seats of conflict, such as that in the Middle East, new ones could be added at any moment, primarily in Central America. Disquieting too is the militarist activity of the U.S. in Asia and the Pacific.

The world today is indeed faced with a great many dangers and threats. In these circumstances a truly epochal responsibility devolves on the states, above all on the great powers. What are their aims and guideposts in international affairs? Are they ready honestly to reconcile their interests with the interests of others? Do they propose to help ensure that the juggernaut of war is never set in motion and will ultimately be relegated to the scrap heap?

The Soviet Union is fully aware of its responsibility for the fate of peace and clearly sees what has to be done so that political common sense and goodwill should prevail in interstate relations and world affairs in general. As Mikhail Gorbachev has stressed, our aims and guideposts in international affairs are peaceful coexistence, equal and guaranteed security for all, the scaling down of military confrontation and of military and political tension in the world as a whole, and prevention of all manifestations of hegemonism.

The situation as it stands today leaves no room for hope that things will sort themselves out and that one can afford to take a wait-and-see attitude. Such a passive approach is alien to the Soviet Union. It would be unforgivable to miss the existing opportunities. There is no time to lose.

The U.S.S.R has put forward proposal aimed at reliable guarantees of security in Europe and Asia. It has advanced initiatives capable of facilitating progress at the talks in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm. Setting a good example it has also made unilateral moves: The moratorium it proclaimed on the orbiting of anti-satellite weapons has been operative for nearly two years now, and in April this year it announced a moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

But the Soviet Union's peace efforts have not met with due response on the part of the leading quarters of NATO countries, primarily the U.S.

While our country urges the establishment between East and West of truly civilized relations worthy of our time, the militarist policy of the NATO countries, above all of the U.S., makes the very existence of our civilization problematic. It is high time that the Western policy makers realized that the only possible basis for relations with the socialist countries is peaceful coexistence.

New powerful positive impulses need to be given to world development, to negotiations. It is time to set in motion such a tried and tested instrument as summit meetings. The peoples expect their hopes to be justified.

WASHINGTON BLOCKS SETTLEMENT OF AFGHANISTAN ISSUE

LD021737 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Excerpts] A number of recent developments have notably influenced relations between neighboring countries in South Asia. The foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan have again met in Geneva with the mediation of Diego Cordovez, a special envoy of the United Nations secretary general; Indo-Pakistani consultations have continued in Delhi to improve relations between the two countries; and finally, in the capital of Bhutan, Thimphu, talks have been held on settling the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. In this connection Ivan Lavrov makes these observations:

It is an open secret that the efforts of the United States have created one more zone of tension which still cannot be defused, namely Afghanistan. All attempts to settle the so-called Afghan question are blocked by Washington's stubborn resistance to stop the sending of mercenary bands to sow terror and destruction in Afghanistan. The United States does its utmost to slow down diplomatic efforts to settle the Afghan problem, thus showing opposition to its solution. The Reagan administration clearly tries to impose its own line of behavior on Islamabad. The levers used for the purpose are widely known. It is hardly accidental that during Yakub Khan's stay in the United States, where the Afghan question was one of the main items on the agenda, President Reagan personally called for accelerating shipment of Sidewinder air-to-air missiles to Pakistan and giving other technical assistance worth $8 million.

The attempts of the American side to justify mass-scale arms supplies to Pakistan by references to developments in Afghanistan don't stand criticism. Asian countries reasonably view such steps of the Reagan administration not only as open encouragement of dangerous ambitions of Pakistani generals, but also the desire to further complicate relations between neighboring countries, that is preserve zones of tension and pretexts for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Asian countries.

TASS ON U.S. DISREGARD FOR CANADIAN SOVEREIGNTY

LD021656 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 2, TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Canada expressed "deep regret" to the United States in conjunction with an unsanctioned passage of a U.S. icebreaker through the Canadian territorial waters, the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reported.

The Coast Guard icebreaker, "The Polar Sea," with a displacement of 13,000 tons recently took supplies to the U.S. military early warning station at Thule, Greenland, and is due to enter Lancaster Sound today from where the shortest northern sea route between Alaska and Greenland begins.

The case in point is internal waters of Canada which fall within Canadian sovereignty, says the statement issued by Canada's Foreign Ministry. However, the United States did not bother to send a request for the permission to sail through the Canadian straits and confined itself to "notifying" Canada about the icebreaker voyage.

Attempts are being made in the United States to picture U.S.-Canadian relations as a model. However, from the point of view of the Canadian public, unsanctioned passages of U.S. ships through Canadian territorial waters, flight tests of American cruise missiles over Canadian territory, the fouling of Canadian woods and lakes with acid rain -- which is a result of unwillingness of American monopolies to equip their manufacturing facilities with adequate purification works -- it is difficult to appraise all this in any other way than an unceremonious interference of the United States in the internal affairs of its northern neighbor.

WHITEHEAD MIDEAST TRIP EVIDENCE OF U.S. 'PRESSURE'

LD041033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Deputy U.S. Secretary of State John Whitehead has begun a trip to a number of countries in the Near East. He will visit Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and Israel. Officially, holding talks with the leaders of these countries is not the purpose of the trip. The State Department said that the trip is only an opportunity to become more closely acquainted with the region's problems and to establish contacts with its political leaders. Nevertheless, there is every reason to assume that there will be yet another attempt to put pressure on the Arab countries. After all, the trip by the high-ranking Washington emissary is being undertaken almost immediately after the announcement of the convening of an extraordinary summit conference of the leaders of Arab countries next week in the Moroccan City of Casablanca. It also emerges that Whitehead's trip is being undertaken on the personal instructions of Secretary of State Shultz.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS DEMOCRATIC UNION CONFERENCE

OW020614 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] We have already reported on the conference in Washington of the so-called International Democratic Union, which is, in fact, an anticommunist alliance of rightist conservative parties of the West, created in 1983 at the initiative of President Reagan. I would now like to tell you about it in more detail.

This conference bore the characteristics of a propagandist demonstration of the unity of the rightist forces of the United States and other countries of the West, including the sphere of foreign policy. The role of the main American ideological propagandist of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism at the conference was allotted to U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger.

He pointed out that the fundamental platform of the rightist forces of the United States and the West on the whole -- advanced in Reagan's speech to the British Parliament in June 1982, where he announced the need for a crusade against communism -- remains fully in force.

The secretary held forth that the U.S. President's description of the Soviet Union as an empire of evil is completely correct. By this, Weinberger tried to justify U.S. continuation of the uncontrollable arms race and its extension into space.

The part of Weinberger's speech devoted to the struggle against terrorism was in the same vein. He advocated the unification of the reactionary forces of the West in suppressing national liberation and revolutionary movements, characterizing them as movements which give rise to terrorism. Not afraid to show his complete ignorance of questions associated with the development of social systems, Weinberger burst into a tirade that everything which does not correspond to the American way of life requires American interference, including military interference.

It is significant that the official representatives of Great Britain, the FRG, and certain other Western states took part in this gathering, who apparently display solidarity with Weinberger, or rather with U.S. policies. Démonstrating support for the U.S., they obediently echoed Weinberger, as if persuading each other that the Soviet Union is supposedly undertaking a massive propagandist offensive with the aim of prompting U.S. allies to abandon support of Reagan's star wars program and alienate the Western allies. In particular, British Prime Minister Thatcher advocated this viewpoint. Even the American press assessed her statement as the crudest slander of the Soviet Union in recent years.

As regards the conference itself, which was held on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki, it confirmed the unwillingness of certain circles in the West to follow the path of peace and cooperation outlined in this important document.

'POPULAR LABOR UNION' ACTIONS BACKED BY CIA

LD041646 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 4 TASS -- "Times have gone with the 1950's when terrorists and saboteurs were infiltrated into Soviet territory from U.S. aircraft." The newspaper "GOLOS RODINY" (The Voice of the Homeland) writes in an article on acts of subversion of the Popular Labour Union (NTS). "But neither the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) nor the NTS have abated their activities." The paper writes: "Certainly, the NTS cannot declare its bankruptcy, since it will at once be denied CIA handouts and its leaders cosy jobs. Today too, it smuggles into our country emissaries concealing in their luggage, behind the lining of their jackets and on their bodies anti-Soviet leaflets printed on thin paper," the article says.

"Such is, for instance, Italian Pascuale Ponzi, a member of the neo-fascist organisation "Europa Civilta." who has recently been exposed. He said in his testimony that the NTS and the organisation of which he is a member successfully cooperated with each other since they had the common goal which is the struggle against communism. It should be mentioned here that Ponzi arrived in the USSR to study at the Russian language seminar in Leningrad."

"This was also the cover-up for Russian language teacher from France Olga Aquet. On instruction from the NTS she made calls for vigorous rumours contrived to sow discord among Soviet nations and nationalities." However, the number of people who are willing to fulfill the assignments of the Popular Labour Union is far from great," the article says. "Neither descendants of Russian emigrants nor native residents of Western countries wish to have anything to do with this organisation. To have links with the 'union' means for an overwhelming majority of them to cast a slur on or compromise themselves. Even the scandal-thirsty "Liberty" does not make its radio service available for the NTS members."

"Summing up the results, one may say that the NTS is turning into a CIA Russian-language department," the paper concludes.

SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO JAPAN MAY BE SET SOON

OW030411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 2 KYODO -- The Soviet Union may tell Japan soon when new Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Japan, a senior communist party official said Friday, showing what appeared to be an unusually positive Moscow stance toward the visit, long hoped for by the Japanese Government.

In an interview with Kazumi Fukase, managing editor of Japan's KYODO News Service, Party Spokesman Leonid Zamyatin said it is important for the foreign ministers of the two countries to exchange visits.

Saying he is aware that the Soviet foreign minister owes Tokyo a visit, the party spokesman predicted that a possible date for Shevardnadze to go to Japan will be discussed in his meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in New York, probably in September on the occasion of their attendance at the U.N. General Assembly.

The Soviet foreign minister's possible Tokyo visit was also taken up in a separate meeting between the Japanese newsman, who is visiting Moscow, and Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko.

When Fukase asked Lomeyko about the possibility of Shevardnadze's visiting Tokyo by the end of this year, Lomeyko said: "It's an important matter. I can't say anything that might be inaccurate."

But he suggested that the Soviet foreign minister may be busy this year and early next year, saying Shevardnadze is expected to accompany Gorbachev on his trips to France in October and to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in November.

Also, as a Politburo member, the foreign minister will take part in a party convention set for late February next year, Lomeyko said.

The Japanese Government repeatedly requested that Andrey Gromyko, Shevardnadze's predecessor, come to Tokyo to facilitate a breakthrough in Japan-Soviet relations which have taken a series of knocks, over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, reported military buildup by the Russians in Northeastern Asia and the shooting down of a South Korean airliner by Soviet fighter planes in 1983 near the Island of Sakhalin, north of Japan.

Japan has also been urging the Soviet Union to return four small Japanese islands in the Northwestern Pacific which have been under Soviet rule since the end of World War II.

In the interview, Zamyatin also discussed U.S.-Soviet relations and said the two countries should be eased before their leaders -- Party Chief Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan -- meet in Geneva in November for the first Soviet-U.S. summit talks in six years.

He specifically referred to the current bilateral arms reduction talks and expressed concern over what he called "the negative attitude of the United States" toward prevention of arms expansion.

The Soviet Union and the United States should continue negotiations on a series of problems, including a Soviet proposal to temporaily halt all nuclear tests, Zamyatin said.

A moratorium on nuclear tests was proposed by Gorbachev earlier this week, marking the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, but the United States rejected the idea.

The arms reduction negotiations now underway in Geneva will not make progress so long as the United States pursues unilateral military supremacy, Zamyatin said and added that President Reagan should restore the detente which he destroyed himself.

The U.S.-Soviet summit meeting was discussed this week when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and new Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze met in Helsinki.

Calling the foreign ministerial meeting a "positive phenomenon," the party spokesman said: "It was good for the future (of the two countries) that (Shevardnadze and Shultz) could confirm each other's views even if there were differences in their opinions."

Referring to Sino-Soviet relations, Zamyatin said expanding bilateral ties in the fields of trade, and science and technology are conducive to creating a better political climate but that actual improvement of political relations is a separate matter.

The Soviet Union and China have had a series of vice foreign ministerial negotiations and Moscow hopes the political contact will be elevated to a higher level, the spokesman added.

GORBACHEV REPLY TO ANTI-NUCLEAR JAPANESE GROUP

LD051003 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 5 TASS -- Follows the full text of the reply by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to a message from the Japanese Council of Organisations of victims of atomic bombings:

"Dear Madam Ito,

I was deeply moved by your letter.

I deeply sympathise with the grief and terrible sufferings that fell to the lot of the victims of the barbarous American atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

I fully share your ardent desire to prevent the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki from ever being repeated anywhere in the world so that there would be no new victims of nuclear arms on our planet.

The Soviet Union persistently presses for the liquidation of nuclear arms from the moment of their origination. It was already in 1946 that my country proposed to conclude an international convention on the prohibition of atomic arms but the implementation of this proposal was blocked by the United States.

And today, too, we encounter on the part of the West an absence of readiness to achieve a complete prohibition and liquidation of nuclear arms, thus confronting us with the need to search for possible intermediate solutions of this paramount task.

The USSR is actively campaigning for the elimination of nuclear weapons at present as well. We are prepared to start nuclear disarmament at any time in case of an agreement with other nuclear powers. The USSR is holding talks with the United States in Geneva so as not to launch an arms race in outer space, terminate it on earth and start drastic cuts in nuclear armaments down to their total elimination. The posture of the American side at these talks, however, blocks the reaching of an accord.

The Soviet Union will not start nuclear war, it assumed the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. If all the nuclear powers made the same step, favourable conditions would be created for concluding an international treaty banning the use of nuclear weapons.

Our new peace initiative -- the decision to stop unilaterally any nuclear explosions starting from August 6 this year, the day of the Hiroshima tragedy, is directed at ending the dangerous competition in building up nuclear arsenals. Our moratorium will hold until January 1, 1986, but it will remain in effect as long as the United States, on its part, refrains from conducting nuclear blasts.

The resolute approval and broad support with which this initiative was met by world public opinion confirm that it meets the aspirations and hopes of all the peoples. Now it is the turn of the U.S., as well as other countries possessing nuclear weapons, to put an end to their nuclear explosions too. It would be not only a tribute to the memory of victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but also a real contribution to the consolidation of strategic stability and peace on earth. In this way favourable conditions would be created for concluding an international treaty on complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests.

Our country understands the striving of many countries to create nuclear-free zones in various parts of the globe. We support the creation of such zones, for example, in northern Europe, in the Balkan peninsula, in South-East Asia, in Africa. The efforts of South Pacific states aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone in that region deserve approval.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it is particularly urgent that nobody should contravene Japan's non-nuclear status enshrined in the "Three Non-Nuclear Principles," which, as we understand, are an expression of the will of the mass of the Japanese people. The Soviet Union honours these principles. It is important that others should also do so -- not by word, but by concrete deeds.

Yet, we cannot disregard the growing attempts at turning Japan into a U.S. nuclear base, at increasing its military role both in the system of the alliance with the USA, and in the present-day world in general. Such attempts are fraught with a sharpening of tensions in the Far East and in the Asian-Pacific region. Apparently, not all people have yet drawn the proper conclusions from the lessons of the Second World War, from the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The Soviet people, who lost 20 million lives during the Second World War, is fully resolved to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is broadly known in our country. The Soviet people solidarize with the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement in Japan and in other countries, that favour complete and ultimate elimination of the nuclear threat all over the world. This movement will be the stronger, the broader the composition of its participants and the more rallied its ranks.

I wish the Japanese Council of Organisations of victims of atomic bombings, all of its members very success in the struggle for preventing nuclear war, for prohibiting and scrapping nuclear weapons.

Yours respectfully, M. Gorbachev".

[Moscow TASS in English at 1016 GMT on 5 August transmits a service message adding the following passage to the end of the referent item: "Co-Chairman of the Japanese Council of Organisations of vicims of Atomic Bombings Sakae Ito in a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev notes the importance and urgency of the prohibition of nuclear weapons and urges the Soviet Union to press for the removal of the nuclear threat."]

IZVESTIYA VIEWS KOREAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH

PM021807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Month of Friendship"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug -- KCNA has reported that on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the motherland a month of Korean-Soviet friendship is to be held in the DPRK 1 through 30 August. It will be an important event in the further strengthening and development of traditional Korean-Soviet friendship, the agency stresses.

The agency reports that jubilee sessions and meetings, exhibitions, a week of Soviet movies, soirees, and artistic performances will take place during the month, demonstrating the indestructible friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

U.S. 'FLAGRANTLY ABUSED' MICRONESIA MANDATE

LD022234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0325 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Excerpts] New York, 2 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

A session of the UN's Special Committee on Decolonization has started here. A report of the Subcommittee on Small Territories which still belong to imperialist powers, or are administered by them, is being discussed. It is being stressed at the session that dozens of islands situated in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans and in the Caribbean have been turned into military bases and strongholds for the suppression of the national liberation movement, into trouble spots which create a growing threat to international peace and security. (?E. Rampell), the representative of Palau, said that Western states, above all the United States, are stubbornly trying to keep the small territories under their colonial control, making extensive use of them in their global strategic interests. There is particular concern for the fate of Micronesia, which was handed over by the UN for administration by the United States in 1947.

The Soviet representative, V.L. Oleandrov, stated that the United States has flagrantly abused the mandate it was given to administer the trust territory. In an attempt to annex it once and for all it is carrying out a neocolonial policy towards Micronesia, which is contrary to the trusteeship agreement, the UN Charter and the UN declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. He said that the Committee on Decolonization must take urgent and effective measures to remove all the obstacles which the United States is placing in the way of the political, economic and social development of a unified Micronesia.

EYEWITNESS RECOUNTS LAWLESSNESS IN KHMER CAMPS

LD041021 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 4 TASS -- "An atmosphere of plunder, poverty and lawlessness is reigning supreme in the camps of Khmer reactionaries based on Thai territory," Prum Si Den, a Kampuchean who recently escaped from Chumrungthmey camp, has told IZVESTIYA's correspondents in Phnom Penh.

The newspaper quotes him today as saying that soldiers from Son Sann's counterrevoluntary organization, on the payroll of the Central Intelligence Agency, act as inveterate bandits.

"The camp is made up of plan-leaf shelters in which refugees are kept by force. All exits from the camp are heavily guarded, and all the people are virtually prisoners with no right to leave Chumrungthmey. Any attempts to escape and return home are punished with death. Soldiers ransack the camp day and night in search of valuables. Once they find something, be it only food or medicines, they take it away from people, threatening them with weapons.

"There were four of us in one shelter," Prum Si Den recalled. "Once, we saw a group of soldiers approaching. My comrades had watches, so they hastily hid them under the shelter rooftop. But the soldiers noticed that. They took away all our property and shot dead the three men.

"The camp's military commandant San Ne, one of Son Sann's close associates, encourages plunder and appropriates a large part of what had been looted. San Ne's bodyguards are the most brutal and ruthless cutthroats.

TIKHONOV'S MEETING WITH GDR'S STOPH REPORTED

LD021542 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 2 TASS -- The unity of the fraternal socialist countries is of special importance in the international situation aggravated by imperialism. This was stated during their meeting today by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, who is vacationing in the Soviet Union.

With due account for this the USSR and the GDR further intend to facilitate in every way the strengthening of the socialist community, to consistenly carry out the agreed upon line in international affairs in the name of strengthening peace, the participants in the meeting states.

Willi Stoph stated the GDR's full support for the Soviet Union's new peace initiative -- the decision to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on all nuclear blasts.

On the same day Willi Stoph presented to Nikolay Tikhonov a diploma on the conferment on him of the title of "Hero of the German Democratic Republic," a "Gold Star" medal and a Karl Marx Order. Nikolay Tikhonov was awarded in recognition of his outstanding services in developing all-round fraternal relations between the USSR and the GDR, strengthening the gains of socialism and in the struggle for peace.

Stoph Awards Tikhonov

LD022359 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2040 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] You already know from the news that today, on behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was awarded the highest state decoration of the GDR. The ceremony to award the Gold Star medal, the honorary title Hero of the GDR, and the Karl Marx Order was made by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in Moscow. From the Soviet capital, a report from Christian Neef:

This afternoon, in the GDR Embassy on Lenin Prospekt many high-ranking Soviet guests appeared to attend the decoration of Nikolay Tikhonov. The honorary title Hero of the GDR as well as the Karl Marx Order were awarded to the politician on the occasion of his 80th birthday in May of this year, at the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers. Amongst those present were Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Rusakov, First Deputy Premier Arkhipov, as well as the Planning Chief Baybakov, men who for many years have been cooperating particularly closely with our republic. In his speech, Premier Willi Stoph conveyed the greetings of the chairman of the Council of State, Comrade Erich Honecker, and recalled the great services of Nikolay Tikhonov.

[Begin Willi Stoph recording] We are honoring you as an outstanding party and state functionary of the Soviet Union; as an internationally highly-esteemed politician and statesman who has all his life tirelessly devoted himself, and all his power, to the realization of the ideals of socialism and peace.

As Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State affirmed at his most recent friendly meeting with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, we are guided by the irrefutable principle proven a thousand times by life: that the close fraternal alliance and indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union, the firm anchor in the socialist community, will remain the stable foundation for the successful development of our republic. Our socialist state completely supports the far-reaching proposals by the USSR for the strengthening of peace, for the cessation of the arms race on earth, and for its prevention in space. They show the states and nations constructive paths towards understanding and concrete negotiations. [applause]. [end recording]

To the applause of the guests and the members of the embassy, Willi Stoph then handed over the Gold Star medal and the Karl Marx Order. Both heads of government have known each other for many years. Before assuming his current duties in 1980, Tikhonov was for many years the chairman of the joint GDR-USSR Government Commission for Economic Cooperation, and has therefore done a great deal, especially for bilateral relations. He is a trained metallurgist and engineer, and has been active here in Moscow for 25 years in the government apparatus, and a member of the Politburo since 1979.

In his words of thanks, Nikolay Tikhonov dealt above all with the development of cooperation between our two countries.

[Begin Tikhonov recording in Russian with superimposed German translation] Soon we will mark the 10th anniversary of our treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual support. One can quite rightly state that the (?stipulations) of this treaty are being fully implemented. Our links in the most varied areas are becoming more and more close and varied. In all our works, we must, however, take account of the complicated international situation. It demands the development of the economic and defensive strength of the socialist community as well as the strengthening of its resolve. The Soviet Union and the GDR are active in this context shoulder to shoulder. We are convinced that it will be thus in the future also. [end recording]

The words of thanks from Premier Tikhonov on the occasion of his decoration with the highest order of the GDR. Following this ceremonious act, both heads of government met for a talk, at which specific questions of further cooperation and international problems were discussed.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH HUNGARY'S SZUROS

PM021051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 31 July, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Urgent questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP were discussed during the talks, which were held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, and there was an exchange of opinions on certain problems of the communist and workers movement.

U.S., BRITAIN HAVE 'SERIOUS DIFFERENCES' ON SDI

LD122036 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] London, August 2 TASS -- There are serious differences between Britain and the United States over the participation of British companies and research establishments in conducting research into technologies under the "star wars" programme. British observers write commenting on a round of talks between Michael Heseltine, British secretary of state for defence, and later Margaret Thatcher, prime minister, and Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, that have recently been held in Washington.

Britain is pressing the United States into paying over 1,000 million sterling for Britain's participation in the programme linked with the "Strategic Defence Initiative", a Washington correspondent of the DAILY TELEGRAPH writes. The U.S. Administration, the paper points out, was caught unawares by the demand made by M. Heseltine and M. Thatcher during their visits to the United States. Some of the Americans naively counted that Britain would ensure the initiative a political back-up and the United States would confine itself just to offering Britain some "crumbs from the master's table".

The British proposals substantially transcend the framework of the project which was initially advanced by Washington, the FINANCIAL TIMES writes. Observers, the paper goes on, are convinced that by putting forth its proposals the United States counted on its allies' political support rather than on their involvement in the development of space arms. Whereas London would like to receive guarantees from the United States that work to realise the U.S. initiative would mean a technology exchange on a bilateral basis.

The money, which Britain tries to get from Washington, are intended for British companies, universities, and state-run research institutions that are capable of making their contribution to implementation of the U.S. project, the DAILY TELEGRAPH writes. It is expected, however, the FINANCIAL TIMES points out, that the U.S. Congress will oppose access for Britain to sensitive research work. This stand is certain to fuel fears both in Britain and in other European countries that involvement in the "star wars" project may lead to a one-way "brain and technology drain" across the Atlantic Ocean.

ZAGLADIN VIEWS SPANISH-SOVIET RELATIONS

PM121301 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 29, Jul 85 pp 14-15

[Vadim Zagladin article: "A Good Beginning"]

[Text] "Europe begins in Spain and ends in the Urals," we heard it said time and again in Madrid. Or else: "Europe extends from the Urals to Spain."

The westernmost point on the European Continent is of course not in Spain, but in Portugal. But for all that our two countries are indeed located at the oposite ends of the continent. The distance between them is considerable.

Distance, however, does not prevent Spain from being regarded in the Soviet Union (and, as we learned for ourselves, the Soviet Union in Spain) as a close neighbour, and a good neighbor at that. This has come to be well-nigh axiomatic. However, at first glance a rational explanation for this is not easy to find.

The point is that our countries can hardly be said to have a long-standing tradition of bilateral relations. Diplomatic contacts were established 16 years after the October Revolution, in 1933, only to be broken off in 1939.

It was only on February 9, 1977, that diplomatic relations were restored. This marked the beginning of rapid and extremely intensive development here. It is in place to recall that not long ago King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia paid a visit to the Soviet Union -- the first ever paid to our country by a Spanish head of state. Then there was a meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and the Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. The foreign ministers have exchanged visits on more than one occasion. Political consultations at Foreign Ministry level have become a regular practice. And in June Spain was visited by the first USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalites of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

To this should be added the unquestionable progress made in the sphere of economic, scientific, cultural, and other contacts.

What accounts for the rapid and on the whole successful development of relations between our two countries? Of course, Miguel Cervantes, Federico Garcia Lorca, and Blasco Ibanex have something to do with it. So have Goya, Velazquez, and Picasso. All the great Spanish masters of the pen and the brush have long been regarded in the Soviet Union as part of our own culture. Just as Pushkin, Tolstoy, Chekhov, and Sholokhov have become part of the heritage of the people of Spain.

During meetings with the Soviet parliamentarians our Spanish counterparts repeatedly underscored the important role played by the affinity of peoples and their characters. This may well explain to some extent the evolution of Soviet-Spanish relations. It cannot of course be said that the people of Spain and the Soviet people of different nationalities are absolutely alike. No, they differ in many respects. But, on the one hand, difference is no obstacle to intercourse and perhaps even facilitates it, inasmuch as the characters of our peoples are in some measure complementary. On the other hand, they have a great deal in common -- their industry, their attitude to one another, their hospitality, open-heartedness, and readiness to give an attentive hearing to others, not only to listen to them, but to understand them.

This affinity also has historical roots. The events of the thirties, when the people of Spain became the first victims of fascist aggression in Europe, evoked among the Soviet people a wave of warm sympathy with Spain. Those sentiments have not been forgotten. Neither have the Spaniards whom circumstances brought to the USSR at the time forgotten the warm-hearted Soviet hospitality. This point was made also by spokesmen of Spanish official quarters. All this undoubtedly makes itself felt today as well.

The rapid and successful development of Soviet-Spanish relations has also present-day roots in the Spanish and Soviet realities and international life today.

The present world situation is extremely complex. More, it is dangerous. The arms race whipped up by the U.S and NATO is continuing. The stockpiles of ever more sophisticated weaponry are steadily growing, with the resultant constant increase of the danger of nuclear catastrophe hanging over humanity. This was underscored by Boris Ponomarev in his thoroughly substantiated and well-argumented speeches in Spain.

Our Spanish interlocutors did not agree with all of our arguments. But on the most important, basic issues the views of the two sides coincided. This found reflection also in the joint statement issued for the press.

The statement read in part: "The representatives of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Spanish General Cortes were unanimous in the opinion that it is essential to alter the course of events, to work to reduce tension, to stop the arms race, and to reduce armaments so as to move on to detente and to promote normal, civilized relations between states irrespective of their social systems. This would accord with the interests of all the peoples of the world."

True enough, common awareness of the dangers threatening peace is an important prerequisite of the successful development of Soviet-Spanish relations.

The provinces in any country afford a better insight into the mood of the people. Their sympathies and antipathies are directly revealed. This applies also to Valencia. The reception our delegation was given there was more than cordial, for which we naturally are very grateful to the Valencians.

Memorable too was our first conversation with members of the provincial parliament. It began with the speaker of the local Cortes handing each of us a folder containing, among other papers, two notable documents, both in Russian and Spanish, bearing the seal of the Cortes.

One of these documents read: "The Valencian parliament voices its full agreement with the proclamation of the territory of Valencia and province a zone free of nuclear installations as well as facilities for the storage of special materials and their transportation and asks that this be endorsed by the government of Spain."

The second document read in part: "In face of the threat of nuclear war...parliament declares its firm intention to work to safeguard peace the world over and urges that concrete measures be worked out for disarmament and the abolition of the nuclear weapons deployed by both blocs.

"Moreover, parliament expresses its full support of the defence of freedom and human rights and the preservation and strengthening of world peace."

Of course, the opinion of the Valencia Cortes is the opinion of the parliament of only one of the country's regions. But everywhere else too, at all levels, we were told that this is the view of the people of other parts of Spain as well.

The end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties was a unique period in Spain's history -- the period of the rise of a new, bourgeois-democratic system. It cannot be said, of course (and our Spanish interlocutors did not suggest anything of the kind), that this period has been completed or is anywhere near completion. A good deal has been accomplished, beginning with the introduction of a new constitution, which is in many respects progressive in character, and ending with the granting of autonomy to a number of regions. But there still are many problems awaiting solution.

Nevertheless the democratization process, as it is called in Spain, is a fact. The leadership of the country is exerting efforts to carry the process forward.

The foreign and domestic policies of any state are closely interconnected. This is a self-evident fact. In my opinion this interconnection is clearly manifest in Spain. The process of democratizing domestic policy has affected foreign policy as well, as is evident, in particular, from Spain's stand on a number of pressing problems of the time.

Just as in the internal life of the country not everything has been resolved, in its foreign policy too there remain what I would call "sharp corners," in other words, contradictions.

Spain is a member of NATO, having entered it during the incumbency of the previous, right-centre government. But the question of the Atlantic bloc membership and the character of the country's future relations with it continue to agitate the minds of the broad masses. According to press reports, one third to more than half of the country's people hold that it should withdraw from the North Atlantic alliance. An insignificant minority (about 10 per cent according to public opinion polls) maintain that Spain should remain in NATO, more, that it should join its military organization.

The debate over these issues are heated indeed. And this is not only a matter of the Spanish temperament. What is at stake in the final analysis is the future of the people and the state. NATO is patently an organizer of the arms race. Equally well known too are the purposes for which it was established. It is not by chance that Washington regards it as an instrument of its "social revenge" policy.

It goes without saying that it is for the Spanish people themselves to decide whether to be a member of NATO or not. Whenever this question came up our delegation underscored the unquestionable sovereignty of the Spanish people, at the same time pointing out that the orientation Spain opts for is not a matter of indifference for us Soviet people.

But even if Spain does belong to NATO, it, we were assured, seeks to pursue an independent foreign policy. During talks with the head of government and the foreign minister and also with parliamentarians we were told that Spain, first, stands for peace, an end to confrontation and return to detente; second, does not have and does not want to have nuclear weapons on its territory; and, third, unquestionably stands for friendship with the USSR.

Mention must be made here of one noteworthy detail. During an opinion poll some time ago, a representative segment of the public was asked who they considered to be the enemies of Spain? The answer was a surprise for many. Only 5.8 per cent said they considered the Soviet Union to be that enemy, and 12 per cent named the United States. The rest of the answers pointed to other countries.

We were told that all other opinion polls without exception had shown that the Spanish public does not consider the Soviet Union the enemy and sees no danger emanating from it. More, they see in the USSR a friend.

This view is shared also by members of the country's highest legislative body. We talked with representatives of both the ruling party and the opposition, and they all said they did not see any threat to Spain coming from the Soviet Union.

This view to a large extent stems from Spain's historical experience and from the clear-cut and consistent policy of our country, a policy projected at friendship and friendly cooperation with Spain. This policy finds expression in a great many practical moves made by the Soviet Union, including those mentioned above.

Of course, not all possibilities for the development of our relations have been exhausted. Both sides were agreed on this. Both voiced their determination to expand contacts in all areas.

Are there, or could there be, obstacles to this? There have been obstacles and new ones could arise. The indications, however, are that at the present stage of development difficulties arise not so much inside Spain as outside it.

Reading the U.S. press, it is easy to see that certain Washington quarters are determined to involve Spain in confrontation with the socialist countries. And this is not only an abstract wish. There is persistent talk, for instance, about the need for Spain to join the Cocom (Coordinating Committee of East-West Trade Policy), although everybody knows what barriers to normal development of mutually beneficial economic ties between peoples this organization has raised and is continuing to raise.

This is not to say that all these plans will necessarily be realized, that Washington will be able to dictate to Madrid. As mentioned above, everybody we talked with underscored their determination to ensure the pursuance by Spain of an independent policy. One opinion that was voiced was that being an ally of one or another country did not mean following outside advice in everything.

The preservation of the independence of Spanish policy within the framework of the existing system of alliances and commitments is an important pre-condition of the successful development of Soviet-Spanish relations as well.

In the turbulent world of today it is important for every people to bring its weight to bear. Spain has already on repeated occasions spoken up in favour of the peaceful settlement of existing problems through negotiations. It has more than once put forward constructive proposals, as, for instance, during the Madrid meeting of the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It has adopted noteworthy positions also in regard to the situation in Central America, the Middle East, and southern Africa.

It is these proposals and attitudes, the activity displayed by Spain and its leaders, that have helped to heighten the country's prestige in the international arena and have paved the way to the promotion of truly good-neighbour relations with many countries, the Soviet Union included.

Thus, a certain groundwork, and not a bad one, has been laid for the further strengthening of our relations. In this respect a good beginning has been made. As regards the Soviet people, they are of one opinion: we want good relations with Spain, we want to work together with it for the good of both of our peoples, for the good of Europe "From Spain to the Urals," the good of world peace. "The Soviet Union," Boris Ponomarev stressed, wants to build relations of partnership with Spain. We are confident that in the present complex international situation maintenance and further development of good relations between the USSR and Spain can contribute to the cause of safeguarding peace."

BRIEF

UK-USSR AFRICAN CONSULTATIONS -- London, 1 August (TASS) -- Soviet-British consultations on African problems were held from 30 to 31 July in London. V.M. Vasev, member of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry Collegium, head of the Third African Department, took part in them on the Soviet side. J. Johnson, assistant to the permanent under-secretary of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, took part in them on the British side. The Soviet representative was received by M. Rifkind, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0835 GMT 1 Sug 85 LD]

MURPHY'S UPCOMING MIDEAST TOUR ASSESSED

LD022212 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that Richard Murphy, American assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, will soon be going on a tour to some Middle East capitals which will include Jordan, Israel, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and perhaps Syria. Political observers believe that the fundamental objective of the new tour of the American envoy will be a dialogue with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and preparing direct Jordanian-Israeli negotiations under the Palestinian basis of the Camp David agreement. Furthermore, the United States will apparently try during these talks to secure another seperate agreement, eliminating the question of setting up an independent Palestinian state from the talks agenda. In other words, the American envoy carries in his diplomatic attache-case the new Camp David-type plan. He intends to exploit the Husayn-'Arafat agreement signed last 11 February in Amman to implement the plan. This confirms the correct view of the anti-imperialist Arab forces that have warned that the Amman agreement only serves the objectives of Washington and Tel-Aviv.

The openly accepted formulas of the Amman agreement indeed ignore the fundamental matters of a just settlement of the Middle East crisis. The agreement mentions the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, but the point at issue is not only the denial of the establishment of an independent state for them. The agreement also provides for setting up an Arab confederation composed of Jordanians and Palestinians, a matter that would lead a priori, to a violation of the rights of the Arab Palestinian people to choose for themselves a formula for setting up its own independent state. Furthermore, the PLO is supposed to take part in the talks not only not as an independent delegation, but as part of a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation. Among the names that frequently appear on the columns of this or that American newpaper figure persons who have no link whatsoever with the PLO. Hence, the absolute right of the PLO to represent the Palestinian people is also being violated -- a right affirmed by all the Arab summits. One must say that all this greatly pleases the United States, and the latter is increasing its pressure on the Arab states, urging them to manifest agreement with the Amman accord.

With this objective in mind, both Richard Murphy and and George Shultz have already toured the Middle East region, and Shultz has made it no secret that the United States, which adheres to the Amman agreement, has showed its readiness once again to play the role of the maker of ominous peace. Eminently articulate, he has claimed that the United States is prepared to do its utmost to bring together the Palestinian and Jordanian sides in the talks. The Arabs cannot forget however, what matters have come to since the United States brought together Egypt and Israel in Camp David.

Tel Aviv's obdurate line, its expansionist aggressions and the annexationist policy it is practicing in Arab lands, the increase in U.S. plots in the Arab world, and finally the bloody invasion of the Lebanese and Palestinain peoples are the logical result of the Camp David accords. For this reason one wonders: How can anything else happen! As the saying goes: A viper can only deal with a viper! Hence, the steadfastness and confrontation member states, eight of the ten Palestinian resistance movement organizations, the Lebanese nationalist forces, and all the anti-imperialist Arab circles in the Arab world are energetically opposing a re-enactment of the Camp David collusion in any form. They are insistingly pointing out that the consequences of a new anti-Arab states deal if concluded, would be even more tragic than those following the separate Egyptian-Israeli reconciliation treaty.

On the other hand, the latest development of the situation in the Middle East and the experience gained by the Arab states in the last years are clearer than ever; they underline the fact that any separate talks, and particularly any separate deals, cannot bring about a just, real, and comprehensive peace to the region, and that the main road leading to this objective is what is proposed by the Soviet Union and the Arab Fes summit conference: the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East, and the PLO taking part in it as an independent delegation on equal footing with the other sides.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS POST-NUMAYRI SUDAN, U.S. POLICY

LD040209 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Commentary by Nikolay Andreyev entitled: "On the Road to Normalizing Relations"]

[Text] Recently, the Arab mass media commented widely on the events that took place inside Sudan. There was wide interest in the statement by the new Sudanese leadership regarding the formation of the authority organizations, where representatives of the main political parties and the trade unions occupy the majority of positions. The new Sudanese leaders, who replaced the pro-imperialism regime of Ja'far Numayri, announced that Suadan now intends to follow a balanced course in the international field and to adhere in its foreign policy to the course of not participating in any military blocs, and stressed their loyalty to neutrality and nonalignment. They also stressed their readiness to establish good relations with neighboring countries; namely the Libyan Jamahiriyah and socialist Ethiopia. Specific horizons were determined for the new leadership's internal policies. Among the main issues they addressed and that needed to be resolved were: establishing a democratic spirit in the social and political life, developing the national economy, and expanding the workers' rights.

Naturally, it is too soon to infer specific conclusions regarding the extent of the practical materializaiton of the new Sudanese leadership's statements, and the extent of their agreement with the Sudanese people's vital interests. However, we can say with complete confidence that Sudan today has all the basis to occupy its suitable place among those actively struggling for consolidationg their national sovereignty and against the imperialists' encroachment against their national interests.

Numayri left the new Sudanese leadership a bad inheritance; the national economy, which is tied to Western capitalism, is in a bad crisis and the Sudanese national debt is extremely high. The continuously increasing inflation negatively affects the standard of living. The neighboring countries have given Sudan help in these difficult circumstances. The Libyan Jamahiriyah, for example, sent a number of aircraft carrying foodstuff to Sudan, and there was agreement regarding offering Sudan financial aid. The Sudanese-Libyan cooperation is developing in other fields as well. This is a natural process. The relations, which are based upon mutual benefit, and the beneficial relations between the neighboring countries should be consolidated. But these occurrences are worrying American imperialism, which considered Sudan its own estate durng the Numayri era. The officials in Washington are not hiding their displeasure that Sudan, which was a basis for sabotage activities against neighboring countries, it changing and is becoming a friend to its neighbors. The U.S. State Department, for example, announced that this development affects the West's relations with Sudan.

The support and solidarity of all the socialist countries and the Soviet Union are given to the peoples who defend freedom and peace and their right to sovereignty. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries call for the sacred right of every people to select their path for development and to choose their political course.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS

PM031540 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov article under the "Apposite Notes" rubric: "Ominous 'Star'"]

[Text] Military maneuvers code-named "Bright Star-85" are beginning on Egyptian territory. In addition to the Egyptian Army, the U.S. Navy, Air Force, and subunits of its assault troops are taking part in them -- in all, around 9,000 U.S. servicemen.

It is reported that the maneuvers will rehearse operations involving naval ships in the Mediterranean, the landing of assualt troops near Alexandria, and bombing raids against ground targets. As Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah stated 2 years ago with regard to the Bright Star-83 maneuvers being held at that time, the United States and Egypt are simply "training" troops together, "nothing more than that."

We are not claiming that Cairo is training its army in order to participate in the future in some joint military action with the Pentagon. But the aims that the Pentagon is pursuing in Egypt are obvious -- Washington wants to keep the powder of its interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" in the Near East dry.

The U.S. military demonstrated the purpose of the Bright Star exercises, first held in 1980, during the barbarous aggression against Lebanon in 1983. The White House administration then stated more than once for all to hear that the failure of the Israeli-U.S. adventure in Lebanon did not mean the abandonment of the policy of strength in the Near East. After the seizure of the U.S. hostages when the TWA airliner was hijacked, a powerful U.S. Navy task force headed by the aircraft carrier Nimitz was dispatched to Lebanon's shores. Now those ships have been joined by new divisions, aircraft equipped with AWACS early warning systems, and U.S. warplanes. Furthermore, the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA reports, the United States has asked Egypt to let U.S. troops remain on Egyptian territory even after the exercises are over.

It is surprising that Israel's straregic ally and accomplice in its crimes against the Arab countries is improving its combat skill on Egyptian territory and 1 month ago used Jordanian territory for that purpose, as Syria's AL-THAWRAH reported. After all, it is obvious that in stepping up its military presence in the Near East, the United States is simply rehearsing yet more strongarm methods designed to persuade the Arabs into a capitulatory peace with Israel.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS TOUR LENINGRAD

LD021933 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Leningrad, August 2 TASS -- Egyptian members of parliament share the concern of Soviet people over the aggravation of the international situation and are prepared together with them to search for constructive ways of achieving peace and security.

This was stated by Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt, during a conversation at the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies. He heads a parliamentary delegation that is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of The USSR. The delegation arrived in Leningrad from Moscow today.

When replying to the words of greeting by the mayor of the city, Muhammad 'Abdallah said that in the Soviet Union, which suffered tremendous losses during the Second World War, he had felt with particular acuteness the entire importance of uniting the efforts of all people of good will to avert the nuclear danger. "We must march together along the difficult but so necessary road of struggle for peace and cooperation among peoples", the chairman of the commission said.

The city's working people attach to the arrival of the Egyptian parliamentary delegation, their hopes of the further development of Soviet-Egyptian relations, said the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies Vladimar Khodyrev. He told the guests how the city soviet solves the tasks of the city's economic and social development, and maintains cooperation with more than 20 foreign cities that are twinned cities of Leningrad.

At the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery the representatives of the Arab Republic of Egypt paid tribute to the memory of Leningraders and soldiers who fell in the years of the Second World War and laid a wreath to the bronze motherland statute crowning the memorial. They also placed flowers to the monument to Leningrad's heroic defenders in Victory Square.

In the historic building of Smolniy Institute, where the headquarters of the Great October Socialist Revolution were housed in 1917, the members of the delegation inspected a memorial museum devoted to Vladimir Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet State.

COMMENTARY ON SOVIET-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

LD021936 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] I shall be commenting today on the question of Soviet-Egyptian relations. I have chosen this topic for two reasons: First, the visit to our country by a delegation from the Egyptian People's Assembly and second, the participation of a very large team in the World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. I have met and talked frequently with members of the Egyptian delegation to the festival. Naturally, the most important matter discussed during these exchanges was the relations between our two countries and peoples, the conditions these relations are now in, and the prospects for their improvement.

This matter was also discussed during the meetings and talks between the Egyptian parliamentarians and the Soviet parliamentarians. Vasiliy Kuznetsev, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received the Egyptian People's Assembly delegation yesterday. The two sides affirmed at the meeting their mutual desire for the constant development of Soviet-Egyptian relations on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

The head of the Egyptian parliamentary delegation lauded the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy and pointed out that the visit of the Egyptian parliamentarians will help promote relations between the two countries. Members of the Egyptian delegation to the festival, who included workers, journalists, cultural workers, trade unionists and the imam of a mosque in the eastern province have also expressed similar wishes.

The Egyptians I talked to spoke of the vital need for Egypt to revive and develop cordial relations and wide scale cooperation between Egypt and the USSR and underlined numerous tangible benefits that could arise from such relations with our country. They also spoke of the good effect the resumption of relations would have on all aspects of the life of the Egyptian people, whom they deservedly represent at the Moscow World Youth Festival.

It was only natural for these Egyptians to talk, before anything else, about the dam which provides life, in the full sense of the word, to millions of Egyptians. They recalled the days when, through close cooperation with the USSR, Egypt replied precisely to the neocolonialist encroachments of the imperialists and forced the Western countries and the United States, first and foremost, to accept the Egyptian conditions for the development of relations between them. At that time, Egypt received loans from the West. But under what conditions? Conditions acceptable to Egypt. This is because whenever the West rejected any Egyptian demand under some pretext, Egypt could always ask for that thing from the socialist countries, confident that its demand would meet with a positive response.

My Egyptian conversants pointed out that a reevaluation of the situation, brought about by the openness, is being made in all factions of the society. Compared to the progressive reforms made during the 1960s, the results of the openness look bad, clearly. No one can deny that useful and vital things were done in Egypt during the days of openness with the help of Western capital. But the price was so high that Egyptian official circles have been seriously considering this matter.

I have come to this conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, on the basis of the numerous official leaflets and statements made by the ministers responsible for the principal aspects of the Egyptian national economy. Finally, I cite my talks with the Egyptian guests to the Moscow World Youth and Students Festival. They all affirmed that participation in the festival has given them the opportunity to feel certain of the Soviets' very cordial attitude toward Egypt and its people, their true desire to do all they can to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between us, and to have personal relations between us expand and become stronger on all official and public levels and in all aspects of life and activity.

My Egyptian conversants have spoken to me about this matter with great satisfaction and said that this means that the negative aspects of our recent past and the false propaganda of some of the Egyptian circles and those in the imperialist West have failed to leave ill effects on the feelings of the Soviets toward Egypt. Thank you, and peace be upon you.

ERITREAN RADIO REPORTS TWO SOVIET ADVISERS KILLED

EA040758 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Sergeant Alameyew Fetene, a Dergue soldier from Karen who surrendered to the Eritrea People's Liberation Army, disclosed that an Ethiopian lieutenant has killed two Russians who were Dergue Army advisers in the town of Karen.

Sergeant Alemayew Fetene, service number 750618, who escaped from Karen 4 days ago and surrendered peacefully to the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Army in the area, said in his statement that the Russians were killed on 25 July 1985. He added that the lieutenant who killed the Russian later committed suicide.

Sergeant Alemayew Fetene said that there is serious contradiction between Ethiopian Army officers and Russian advisers, and added that it is this contradiction which led the lieutenant to kill the two Russians.

ALGERIAN NAVY CHIEF ENDS USSR VISIT 30 JUL

PM011548 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Colonel Abdelmadgid Cherif, commander of the Algerian Navy, who has been on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, left the Soviet Union 30 July.

The Algerian guest was seen off at the airpot by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov and other admirals and officers.

The sendoff party included Abdelmadgid Allahoum, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, and Lieutenant Colonel Rahal Hadefi, military attache at the Algerian Embassy in the USSR.

Warships To Visit Odessa

PM011531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Algerian Warships' Visit to USSR"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement, a frigate and an amphibious warfare ship of the Algerian Navy will pay an official friendly visit to the port of Odessa from 2 through 5 August.

LIBERIAN EMBASSY STAFF ORDERED OUT OF USSR

LD031356 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 3 TASS -- Using a false pretext, the Government of Liberia on July 18, 1985, severed diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. A strong protest has been declared in the USSR's Foreign Ministry in this connection to Liberia's charge d'affaires ad interim in Moscow. The personnel of the Liberian Embassy have been told to leave the territory of the Soviet Union within the shortest possible time.

The Soviet side has voiced the conviction that time will come when good relations between the Soviet Union and Liberia will be restored, as corresponds to the interests of both the Soviet people and the friendly people of the Republic of Liberia.

MOTIVES FOR U.S. EXERCISES IN SOMALIA NOTED

LD031029 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 3 TASS -- A fresh demonstration of military force staged by the United States in the area of the Horn of Africa can be viewed only as a most serious threat to the sovereignty and security of the states of the region. "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" points out today commenting on the exercises of U.S. troops on Somali territory, with the participation of Somali Army, code-named "Bright Star-85". As taking part in the exercises which are to last till August 11, are U.S. troops from among the Rapid Deployment Force, in charge of which is the U.S. Central Command (Centcom). General R. Kingston, Centcom commander, has personally arrived to observe the course of these militaristic games.

The scale of the muscle-flexing demonstrations can be judged at least by the fact that up to 9,000 servicemen and large quantities of combat equipment are to take part in the "Bright Star-85". In the course of the exercises, which are beginning, the Pentagon intends to train operations of U.S. Naval ships in the Mediterranean. The landing of seaborne and airborne troops, and bombing raids on ground targets.

The clearly offensive character of the maneuvers, the participation in them of units from among the Rapid Deployment Force designed for interventionist actions are highly indicative; they are evidence in the first place that Washington, as the Syrian newspaper "TISHRIN" stresses, continues pursuing an aggressive policy in the hope of achieving its hegemonistic aims in the Middle East and in the Indian Ocean basin by means of military blackmail.

These aims are known, the newspaper continues. They are to try and make the Arab and African states subordinate to U.S. diktat, to ensure a strengthening of the positions of the pro-American forces in the region.

By staging one militaristic demonstration after another, Washington would wish to perpetuate the stay of its troops in that strategic region under the pretext of holding military exercises, the newspaper "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" points out.

Yet the sinister sabre-rattling staged by Washington will not intimidate the peoples. They are determined to give a rebuff to Washington's dangerous ambitions.

WEST'S POLICY ON APARTHEID POLITICALLY MOTIVATED

LD021041 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] The Pretoria regime has discarded all the camouflage about relaxing apartheid in stages and by peaceful means, and left terror as its only stake. Our commentary is by Georgiy Tanov:

Under the cover of the state of emergency the entire repressive machine including the army has been brought into action. The ruling clique is stirring up racial psychosis among the white population, yet resistance to the fascist regime keeps mounting. It is taking diverse yet better organized forms and is spreading to what the racist regime traditionally considered to be quiet regions.

There are growing feelings of confusion and discontent among the country's white residents and even in business circles. Anti-racist public actions beyond South Africa, including in the West, have been on a scale unseen before. The attempts by the racists to preserve the status quo only emphasize the depth of the general crisis of the state of apartheid. In these conditions the mass media of the United States and Western Europe claim that the main frontier of resistance to the Pretoria regime has shifted to the Western capitals. For the first time in its history the Security Council of the United Nations has discussed the situation in South Africa at the request of Western countries, this time France and Denmark.

What is it, a change in the Western policy or time-serving consideration? There is every ground to regard this as nothing but tactical moves. As you may probably remember, the police and Army of the Pretoria regime are using equipment and technology which were either bought from the West or developed in South Africa on the basis of American, French, British, West German, Belgian and Israeli licenses. Western financial and technological injections into the economy of South Africa have helped it set up a powerful military-industrial complex, facilitated the uncontrolled harsh exploitation of black Africans and firmly tied the long-term interests of South Africa's business with Western corporations.

For months official Washington has talked about the need of changing the system of apartheid peacefully and reducing the number of border conflicts, meaning South Africa's aggressions against its independent neighbors. Yet there is nothing new about this policy. Half a century ago the United States and Western Europe tried to pacify Hitler by making generous investments into Germany's economy, and watched calmly while the Nazis were building up their military machine, exterminating progressive elements in their own country, and getting closer to the borders of neighboring states.

When the anti-South African resolution was put in the vote at the Security Council as few days ago the United States and Britain abstained, which amounted to giving direct support to the Pretoria regime. And after the voting, official Washington reaffirmed its commitment to its policy of so-called constructive engagement with South Africa. Meanwhile, it is well known that this policy has turned the south of Africa into one of the most dangerous sources of tension. London and Bonn also refuse to support any serious sanctions against South Africa. As in words they denounce the arbitrary rule of the South African authorities, PRAVDA says in an article supplied by its correspondent from Brussels, most of the West European countries continue to maintain contacts with the racists behind the scenes.

The regime of Pretoria had gone too far and it had to expect that the Western reaction would be a response to public opinion.

So the racists pulled out a trump card. President P. W. Botha warned against any sanctions against his regime; otherwise, he said, his regime would throw out of the country hundreds of thousands of immigrant workers from a number of neighboring countries largely engaged in the production of valuable minerals. Botha's threat was released by Western news agencies with the mark "urgent." Pretoria's move, however, lacks any sensation. It was prompted by Washington, which, in a bid to undermine the anti-racist front, has been saying for a long time that sanctions will hit first of all black African labor. Yet it isn't the lot of black African workers that concerns Washington and Pretoria. Sanctions would step on the most painful corn of Western corporations by reducing sharply their access to the mineral resources of South Africa and consequently to fabulous profits. It is obvious that the West won't agree to this.

The serious crisis in the domain of international imperialism in South Africa is compelling the West and the Pretoria regime to stage a farce. Its aim is to secure moral and political dividends in addition to the economic and military strategic dividends they've had in southern Africa for a long time.

TASS CITES ANC OFFICIAL ON RSA STATE OF EMERGENCY

LD032102 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] London, August 3 TASS -- A revolutionary process is gaining momentum in South Africa, which will sweep away the white minority regime, Johnny Makatini, head of the international department of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, told a press conference here.

He said the latest developments had shown that the black Africans were prepared to die rather than submit to the racist regime.

By imposing a state of emergency, the Pretoria rulers had conceeded their inability to put down the protests of the oppressed majority, Makatini said. So they had taken the step to start the physical removal and destruction of leaders and activists of the anti-racist movement. Armed struggle, Makatini added, had become the only means of eliminating apartheid, and Pretoria could no longer avoid an outburst of nationwide anger. The criminal system of racial discrimination, he said, could not be changed by any reforms. Apartheid, which was equal to Hitlerite Nazism, must be uprooted.

The ANC, Makatini said, was bent on establishing such a system of government in the country as would meet the interests of all people, irrespective of their race.

He lashed out at the United States, Britain and other Western countries for conniving with the South African racists. Washington's policy of "constructive engagement" was nothing but an alliance with the Pretoria ruling clique, Makatini said. By declining to impose sanctions against the apartheid regime, the Reagan administration and the Thatcher government were out to prolong its days and had become accomplices in the crimes against the people of South Africa.

ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY CITED ON CLARK AMENDMENT

LD022101 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1630 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The United States and the regime of Pretoria are plotting to strangle the Angolan revolution, the ANGOP news agency points out.

Having revoked the Clark Amendment, the agency says, Washington is now openly supporting the terrorist group of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] with the help of which it calculates to destabilize the situation in Angola and to overthrow its legitimate government. These actions of the Reagan administration, the agency emphasizes, cannot be qualified otherwise than interference in the domestic affairs of the (?sovereign) state. On top of that, the White House policy threatens not just Angola, but all independent nations of the south of Africa.

It is a fact that undeclared wars Pretoria is waging on the front line states include not only direct armed interference, but also subversive and terrorist activities of the counterrevolutionary groups that are supported by racists and imperialists. More evidence to this effect is provided by the fact that the other day Pretoria was entertaining the leader of the UNITA terrorist group, Savimbi, who also enjoys American (?patronage). Savimbi and foreign minister of South Africa, Roelof Botha, discussed questions of further expansion of aid to the anti-Angolan terrorists. Indicatively, having secured military and financial support from South Africa, Savimbi marked the end of his stay in Pretoria by visiting the United States military attache. All this testifies that the stepping up and expansion of aggression and undeclared war in Angola are carried out by Pretoria in close cooperation with Washington. Their purpose is to intimidate the Angolan people, force it to abandon the anti-imperialist and anti-racist positions and give up the support fot the national liberation struggle in the south of the continent. Apparently the Pretoria rulers dare to pursue the policy of regional hegemonism and to challenge independent Africa and the United Nations only as long as they enjoy the support of the Western powers, first and foremost the United States.

COMMENTARY PRAISES USSR, CUBAN AID TO ANGOLA

LD032136 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Angola is marking another anniversary of her Armed Forces, the FAPLA. Ilya Maksimov of our staff has written the following commentary. To be a soldier or an officer of the FAPLA today means to take an active part in the daily military operations to rebuff the armed schemes of the South African aggressors, of the saboteurs, counter-revolutionaries, who are on the payroll of the South African and American secret services.

Angola will soon be celebrating her 10 years of independence, and all these years her Armed Forces and people have had to fight her enemies who have been trying to overthrow the legitimate government in Luanda, and the losses of this war are enormous.

Vigilance has become a law of life for every Angolan, for the situation inside the country and around it remains tense. The South African brass continue to occupy parts of her southern provinces and they continue to threaten her with fresh incursions. Meanwhile the United States Government has openly taken the side of the UNITA bands, is frankly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign Angola. This fits in with the American Congress throwing out the so-called Clark Amendment banning official support for the anti-governmental groupings in Angola. In this way the situation demands the strengthening of the military capability of the Armed Forces, and certainly work is being done along these lines.

Thanks to the leadership of the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party], to the fraternal assistance of the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union and Cuba, Angola's Armed Forces today are reliable forces, capable of defending the country from all encroachments by the enemy.

The Army personnel is constantly improving its fighting qualities, is mastering new kinds of military equipment and technology. The Army now has an Air Force, a Navy, paratroopers and an anti-air raid defense force, and the enemy is feeling the force of the FAPLA more every day.

And in the future too, the main task of the FAPLA will be to defend securely the gains of the revolution, the peaceful labor of builders of a socialist society. And this was recently stressed at a countrywide conference of political workers of the FAPLA held in the town of Lubango. They expressed their resolve to redouble their efforts to strengthen the military capability of the Army, the Army that successfully [word indistinct] the schemes of the enemies of Angola.

IZVESTIYA CITES MEDIA ON POST-COUP UGANDA

PM311037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 1

[IZVESTIYA press service report: "Situation in Uganda"]

[Text] The radio of Uganda, where a coup occurred on Saturday, has reported that the Military Council is being headed by Lieutenant General Tito Okello, commander of the Armed Forces. The oath-taking ceremony by the new head of state was held on Monday afternoon in front of the parliament building in Kampala.

As a REUTERS correspondent reports, Gen T. Okello, who arrived with an escort of armed soldiers, inspected the honor guard. He was greeted by Brigadier General Bazilio Olara Okello (the lieutenant general's namesake), who took an active part in the coup; on Saturday the military column he led entered Kampala from the north and occupied the main strategic installations there. The ceremony was attended by top Army and police officials and also several figures from the Democratic Party which was in opposition to the previous regime.

According to a statement by Kampala Radio, the Military Council will rule the country for a year until general elections are held. One radio broadcast said that T. Okello will appoint a prime minister, who will form a government "on a broad basis." An AFP correspondent reports that following the ceremony at parliament, the situation in the city as a whole has returned somewhat to normal.

However, a curfew is still in force and stores are closed. The international airport at Entebbe is not in operation. As for the whereabouts of the deposed president Milton Obote, according to foreign news agencies, after fleeing to Kenya he is in a private home in a Nairobi suburb.

CUBAN PRESS ON U.S. TRAINING BASE ON ANTIGUA

PM011452 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed own correspondent report: "Antigua -- Springboard for the Pentagon"]

[Text] Havana -- The Caribbean press reports that the Pentagon is preparing to construct a military base on the island of Antigua. The Barbados paper NATIONAL wrote, citing AP, that in March the U.S. Congress considered a request by the U.S. Defense Department for the permanent stationing of servicemen and naval ships on Antigua. The chief argument used by the Pentagon is the need to provide extra training for the so-called "special units" which are being set up on seven Caribbean islands. In other words, the United States needs Antigua as a springboard for punitive actions in the Caribbean Basin. The military base will supplement the network of U.S. installations that already exists on the island, including a satellite monitoring center and a large VOA relay station.

In the middle of the last decade Antigua was already being used by a Canadian company for the transfer of artillery pieces and other arms to South Africa. This caused such massive indignation among the people of the country that the firm was forced to halt its operations.

SANDINISTS THWART CONTRA OFFENSIVE IN ESTELI

LD050605 Moscow TASS in English 0552 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Managua, August 5 TASS -- The Sandinist People's Army has foiled a Central Intelligence Agency plan which provided for an attack by more than a thousand Somocistas at Nicaragua's large administrative centre of Esteli.

The commander of Republic's Third Military District, Manuel Salvatierra, told newsmen that the mercenaries' design had been curbed immediately after their first attack on the settlement of Trinidad.

Nicaraguan troops destroyed about 130 and took prisoner more than forty counter-revolutionaries, seized dozens of automatic rifles, grenade-launchers, mines and other U.S.-made military equipment. The mopping-up operation continued.

MONGE REJECTS NICARAGUA'S BORDER TALKS PROPOSAL

LD022108 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Managua, August 2 TASS -- Costa Rica's President Monge rejected the Nicaraguan Government's proposal for talks aimed at normalisation of the situation on the border between the two countries. Representatives of the Costa Rican authorities simultaneously attacked Nicaragua with slander and announced the decision to ask the United States, Israel and other countries for urgent arms deliveries. The pretext advanced for this is clearly an invented and provocative one -- "protection against the Sandinist aggression."

The aggravation of relations between Nicaraguan and Costa Rica is Washington's doing, Jose Leon Talavera, deputy foreign minister of Nicaragua, said here. He said that under the United States pressure certain circles of Costa Rica are increasingly involved in the aggressive designs of the White House aimed at the destruction of the Sandinist people's revolution.

TIKHONOV ATTENDS RAILWAY WORKERS DAY MEETING

LD022218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] A festive meeting dedicated to the Day of the Railway Worker took place in Moscow. On the presidium were Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments, leading production workers, scientists, and representatives of the public. The professional holiday will be celebrated on Sunday.

In his report at the meeting Comrade Kanarev, minister of railways, noted that the railways are one of the important links in the country's transport system. To a large extent the activity of all industries depends on their work. The decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the conclusion of the conference in the CPSU Central Committee on questions connected with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress requires that railway workers reach a qualitatively new level of work.

NEW MINISTER OF CONSTRUCTION APPOINTED

LD021246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade (Yevgeniy Andreyevich Varnachev) as USSR Minister of the Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine-Building. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Vitaliy Ivanovich Chudin from the duties of USSR Minister of the Construction, Road and Municipal Machine-Building, in connection with his retirement on health grounds.

COSMONAUTS INSTALL SOLAR PANELS ON SALYUT-7

LD021441 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1411 GMT 2 Aug 85

["Assembly in Open Space" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug (TASS) -- Another stage in the assembly and installation of large components has been carried out in open space. In accordance with the flight plan, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh left the "Salyut-7" orbital scientific station and installed additional panels on its exterior for the third solar battery, which were delivered by the "Progress-24" cargo craft. All three solar batteries of the station have now been fitted with kits of additional sections, which have been switched into the unified electricity supply system of the manned complex.

The assembly of the additional solar battery panels was envisaged when the 'Salyut-7' station was constructd, with the aim of a consistent increase of its energy resources. The first stage of this work was carried out by Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexsandr Alexsandrov in November 1983, and the second stage in May 1984 by Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev. Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh's walk in open space began today at 11 hours 15 minutes Moscow time. The cosmunauts transferred containers with essential equipment to the zone where the work was to be carried out and then, using special instruments, mechanisms and fixing devices, installed and brought into working conditions the first additional solar battery panel.

After this, on command from flight control center, the solar battery was opened up to 180 degrees, and the cosmonauts assembled the second panel. Then, on one of the main panels they installed an experimental model of a solar battery for researching the effects of outer space conditions on it.

Having completed the assembly operation, the commander and flight engineer returned to the exit hatch. In this area they installed an apparatus, created jointly by Soviet and French specialists, intended to gather meteorite material in space, and changed scientific equipment cartridges [kassety], with samples of biopolymers and various design materials.

Units and appliances that had been on the outer surface of the station for a long time were dismantled; they will be returned to earth for subsequent research in design organizations and institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

During the course of the operation, they tested the protective suits, which are of a semi-tough type with improved construction and have been modified, taking into account the experience of work in space by previous crews on the "Salyut" station.

After the planned operations had been completed Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh returned inside the station.

Throughout the entire process, which lasted 5 hours, electrocardiogram recordings were made on both cosmonauts onto magnetic tape with the help of portable medical equipment. A number of other physiological parameters were also recorded. The information received will be used to assess the health and work ability of the cosmonauts at various stages of their stay in open space.

Whilst carrying out the complex assembly operations, the crew showed great professional skill and courage, and acted in a coordinated and confident manner, in close cooperation with specialists of the control center.

Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are in good health and feel well.

The complex experiment that has been successfully performed has again confirmed the correctness of engineering decisions and methods of assembly of large structures in space conditions in the planning of manned orbital complexes for multi-purpose scientific and economic functions.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1671

LD021608 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 2 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1671" was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The satellite carries scientific equipment designed to continue the outerspace exploreation programme.

The artificial satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution -- 89.3 minutes; the maximum distance from the surface of the earth (in apogee) -- 310 kilometres; the minimum distance from the surface of the earth (in perigee) -- 210 kilometres; the inclination of the orbit -- 72.8 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, the artificial satellite also has radio systems for precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of the instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the artificial satellite is functioning normally.

The coordination-computing centre is processing the incoming information.

UZBEK, TAJIK, MOLDAVIA EARTHQUAKES REPORTED

LD021350 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Tashkent, August 2 TASS -- Uzbekistan was shaken with earth tremors again today. According to the information of the seismic station "Tashkent", the epicentre of the earthquake was on the Afghan territory. The force of the quake was six points there.

The force of earth tremors in Termez was four points, in Namangan and Ferghana 3-4 points, in Samarkand -- 3 points, in Tashknet -- 2 points.

Tremors were felt also on Tajikistan's territory. The quake of force five was felt in Khorog, of force 4 -- in Dushambe, Nurek, Kulyab, Kanibadam, of for 2-3 -- in Shaartuz, Leninabad.

There was no loss of life and no destruction. The earth tremors were felt in almost the same region of the republic as during a stronger quake that took place on July 29.

It should be noted that this quake took place in almost the same time of the day as the previous one. Instruments of the "Tashkent" station registered today's quake at eleven hours 47 minutes Moscow time, while the quake on July 29 was registerd at eleven hours 56 minutes Moscow time.

Force Five in Moldavia

LD011603 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Kishinev, August 1 TASS -- An earthquake was registered at 15 hours 18 minutes today by seismological stations in the south-western parts of the country. In Kishinev the quake was of force four, in the south of Moldavia of about force five. The epicentre of the earthquake is in Romania. There was no loss of life or damage.

ADMIRAL CHERNAVIN ON U.S., NATO NAVAL THREAT

PM310844 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, chief of the Main Staff and first deputy commander in chief of the USSR Navy, by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Lukashin under the rubric "28 July Is USSR Navy Day": "The Red Pennant Rises Above the Waves" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Lukashin] Comrade Admiral, could you please tell us about the current military-strategic situation on the world's oceans?

[Chernavin] The situation is complex. In certain regions it is even explosive. Judge for yourself: The world's oceans are assigned a paramount role in the aggressive plans of the United States and NATO. During the postwar period the Pentagon has used its navy in local wars around 200 times. It has left its bloody trace in Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, and Lebanon. Today the sinister silhouettes of American warships continue to loom off the coast of Nicaragua. Let us take the northeast Atlantic, the Norwegian sea, the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, and the Mediterranean... American aircraft carriers with nuclear weapons on board, nuclear-powered missile submarines, and groupings of surface ships are crusing there around the clock. All that is no accident.

Washington does not conceal its efforts to gain superiority at sea. The gamble is on further developing its submarine-based nuclear forces. This year the Pentagon is planning to commission another "Ohio" class submarine equipped with ICBM's, the seventh to date. It is planned in the nineties to equip all submarines of this class with the more effective -- according to their calculations -- Trident II missile. The American Navy is creating a new kind of strategic offensive force -- around 100 surface ships and submarines equipped with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles with a range of 2,500 kilometers.

The Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, the Tridents and shipborne Tomahawk missiles, and space weapons... these are all elements in a single program whose ultimate aim is to ensure attack readiness and the delivery of a "disarming" first strike and subsequent, necessarily unpunished, strikes against the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

In view of this, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government spare no effort to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces have everything necessary for the reliable defense of our fatherland and its allies.

[Lukashin] It would be interesting to know how you understand the term "sea might"?

[Chernavin] It is not an easy question. In a general sense, sea might is the extent to which a particular state is able to make most effective use of the world's oceans or the earth's hydrosphere, as it is called. Sea might also includes the armed forces' ability to protect this country against the threat of attack from the seas or oceans.

Thanks to the concern shown by the party and the heroic labor of the Soviet people, our country possesses a powerful navy. Both the torrid equatorial latitutdes and the icy depths of the Arctic have long been opened up by Soviet sailors.

Back in the sixties our nuclear-powered submarines made a number of voyages which clearly confirmed their superlative qualities. I am thinking of the voyages to the North Pole and round-the-world underwater voyage by a group of nuclear-powered submarines. The Navy is now equipped with a new generation of nuclear-powered submarines. They, naturally, are even more sophisticated and reliable.

Surface ships, which also include nuclear-powered ships, have also undergone qualitative changes. The potential of the Navy's missile-carrying and antisubmarine aircraft has also immensely increased.

LIZICHEV, OTHERS SIGN RESERVE OFFICER'S OBITUARY

PM310924 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 85 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of N.F. Malinovskiy]

[Excerpts] Aviation Lieutenant General of the Reserve Nikolay Filippovich Malinovskiy, a CPSU member since 1944 and a participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died suddenly.

N.F. Malinovskiy was born in 1928 in the village of Rozvazhev in Ivankovskiy Rayon, Kiev Oblast.

[Signed] A.D. Lizichev, A.N. Yefimov, A.I. Sorokin, L.L. Batekhin, B.F. Korolkov, B. Ye. Pankin, V. Reshetnikov, A.F. Borsuk, G.U. Dolnikov, B.Z. Skubilin, N.G. Shishkov, A.N. Zakrevskiy, A.N. Volkov, I.M. Moroz, V.S. Kolchanov, V.S. Loginov, V.I. Korolenko, V.A. Korobeynikov, N.A. Tsymbal, A.I. Singayevskiy, F.M. Maseyev.

COLONEL DIES IN EXECUTION OF OFFICIAL DUTIES

PM011445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 85 Second Edition p 4

[Colonel Yu. N. Glyadkov obituary]

[Text] The command and party organization of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate's Personnel Directorate announce with deep regret the death of Colonel Yuriy Nikolayevich Glyadkov, member of the CPSU and deputy chief of a section, who died tragically in the execution of his official duties, and express their condolences to the family and friends of the deceased.

NAVY DAY ACTIVITIES, FLEET COMMANDERS REPORTED

PM311312 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 30 July in its second edition front-pages under the general heading "Flags in Harbor" six unattributed 100-word reports datelined Leningrad, Severomorsk, Vladivostok, Sevastopol, Baltiysk and Baku on the Navy Day festivities in these cities. The Severomorsk report states that the "nuclear-powered missile cruiser Kirov" and the "aircraft-carrying cruiser Kiev" were part of the display, which was reviewed by Admiral I. Kapitanets, "commander of the Red Banner Northern Fleet."

The sevastopol report states that the display was reviewed by Vice Admiral M. Khronopulo, "commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet."